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BY L. D. STARKE. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1855. VOL. 5---NO 27.

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r a square of 16 lines or less, first insertion every subsequent one, 25 cents. Annual agements made on favorable terms.
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POETRY.

USH ON!—A LAY OF DESTINY.

BY HENRY J. SARGENT.

ake! and listen. Everywhere—
From upland, greve and lawn,
-breathes the universal prayer,
The orison of morn.

e! and don thy working garb;
ll nature is astir;
honest motives be thy barb,
nd usefulness thy spur.

not to list the boisterer s leers,
He would be what thou art;)
should not e'en offend for the rest,
ll less disturb thy heart.

though you have no shining hoard,
(disdainance of stealth;)
purchase at the broker's board,
The recompense of wealth—

h on! You're rusting while you stand;
naction will not do;
life's small bundle in your hand,
nd trudge it briskly through.
Push on!

Hush because you have a patch
honest labor won;
re's many a shell not roofed with
Thatch
Nobler than a throne.

h on! The world is large enough
for you, and me, and all;
ust expect your share of rough,
now and then, a fall.

[illegible] not cut your post—
willingly your load;
's nothing like a cheery heart
To cut a stony road.
Push on!

[illegible] with the *if's* and *but's*;
There's always some kind hand
lift life's wagon from the ruts,
Or poke away the sand.

ember, when your sky of blue
s shadowed by a cloud,
sun will shine as soon for you
As for the monarch proud.

s but written on the moon
That toil alone endures;
king would dance a rigadoon,
With that blithe soul of yours.

h on! You're resting while you stand;
naction will not do;
e life's small bundle in your hand,
nd trudge it briskly through.
Push on!

MISCELLANEOUS

THE QUAKER'S WIFE.

OR THE RECOLLECTIONS OF MRS. HESTER TAFFETAS,

t Milliner and Modiste during the reign of George the Third and his Consort, Queen Charlotte.

1769, the Society of Friends comparatively was a new one, and the strictness s members in regard to dress and ners was quite unmodified, and remarkable even in that period of formal- and decorous observances. In these latter days, I am told that Quakers e departed much from their severity. glad to hear it, for in my belief a re- n of formality savors too much of the ise to be respected by the world. it requires something more than a celess cap, or scuttle bonnet, to con- e me of the christian graces of humili- nd charity. I am bound to admit, gh many, very many, good and noble rts have lain hidden beneath the un- sed broadcloth and dove-colored silk riends; and so many things having e to my knowledge, what I am going to tell, though it must be regarded as eviation from the ordinary state of gs in Quaker families, will, I trust, be arded in this light, that there is no , or set state of things, but there is an ption. My exception to the usual ility and formality of young female ends, was a young girl of that sect m I came to know, named Martha ion. How I came into possession of e strange passages in her life it is not ential to tell, nor my readers to know— ice it, that what I relate are facts, and ing outlived the dear and sweet lady o is the subject of my story, as I think nteresting. I mean to relate it.

Among the many beautiful girls I have n in my time, I never saw any one who surpassed Martha Clifton. Somehow the rigid Quaker dress only lent added charms to her noble simplicity of beauty. You might as soon have thought of decking out one of these young Roman women (who 'Little Mary' reads about sometimes in her history-books) in fur-belows and ribbons, as to wish Martha's dress anything but just what it was. Sooth to say, our young 'Friend' knew well enough how to attire herself, and to contrive that the tasteless form of her dress should be so disposed as to enhance her exquisite face and figure. Her parents occupied a large sad-looking mansion opposite our house, so that I had frequent opportunities of studying the 'Quaker beauty,' as our pert need'le-women would call her, and I observed that her thick silks and satins, nay, even sober camlets, were always of the most becoming colors—dove, silver grey, rich brown, or, on festive occasions, spotless maiden white. She was but eighteen when I first began to observe her, though she looked grave and sedate enough for forty, but the snows of Etna cover fire. Inclined by her natural taste to love intensely the ideal and beautiful, she was restrained from such indulgences by the cold and frigid habits of her society; still her imagination was sometimes gratified by the composition of poems, which were of no mean order. Such a mind, you may be sure, stagnated amidst the formal and joyless life of Quakerism. She knew herself to be fair; she could hardly help it, when every passer-by confirmed the knowledge with his admiration, and even the cool and sober 'Friends' vied with each other in the endeavor to gain her love; but Martha Clifton was hard to please where love was concerned, and believed her heart to be insensible to the passion; yet the fire was but smouldering, to burst forth with intensity, when fairly kindled. She believed it could not be possible for her to love one of her own sect. Quakers, she used to remark, were so fond of personal comfort, that she feared their selfishness was too great even to allow them to love any but themselves. She was mistaken though, as so many of us are, when we attempt to decide on our future course. Scarcely had she known Everard Wilson one week, when she knew that her destiny had arrived. He was a young and very handsome Quaker, who had gone in his boyhood to Philadelphia, from whence he had not long returned. Like Martha, his eager and intelligent mind soared far beyond the narrow limits of the society, but he had dared to go further than the fair 'Friend,' and had read worldly books extensively. It was only necessary for Martha and himself to have an opportunity of conversing, unheard by their elders, to discover that they were indeed kindred souls. That discovery soon led to another, namely, that their hearts also were indissolubly united; and the course of their love, the depth of which was known truly but to themselves, ran smooth enough. Martha was the only child of a wealthy house; Everard of a family high in the commercial world. When they were united, nothing that luxury—though clothed in the forms of the severest simplicity—could give, was wanting, and Martha was radiant with happiness; and in her plain garb of pure white silk, with no trimming or ornament, which she wore on her wedding-day, I think a lovelier creature could not have been seen in Queen Charlotte's own court.

Yes! the fair Quakeress married, went to her new home, and for a long time I neither saw nor heard anything of her, save such odd scraps as Christiana Marcourt gleaned now and then from Ruth Clifton, Martha's grave and quiet mother (my forewoman went there now and then with some of the Brussels net, which the female Friends of the wealthier classes used for kerchiefs and aprons,) and that was little enough. Whenever I thought of my former beautiful neighbor, it was to imagine her in the enjoyment of cloudless happiness; but I reckoned too fast. Five months after Martha's wedding-day, as I sat at the window one day at work, a plain coach drew up to Friend Clifton's door, and from it, received by her father and mother, came forth Martha Wilson, oh, so changed, so wan—thin even to meagreness, so that it was with difficulty I satisfied myself that this was the beautiful girl whom I had seen go from her father's house, even as a bride. Still her altered appearance and her quantity of luggage convinced me that something was wrong in the Quaker's *menage*, for allowing Martha a plentitude of filial affection, still, from all I had heard, I knew the formality and want of genial feeling in her paternal home to be ill suited to her taste. It was a long time after that I found out the truth of my surmises, and the events, which having, after a few months of married life, caused a separation, and return of the young wife to her parents' roof, made some commotion among the body of 'Friends,' commotions of both parties.—Martha Wilson had scarcely been settled to her own handsome and comfortable residence, than she discovered that her husband was absent many hours from his home, when business she well knew had no claims on his time. Great absence of manner, too, marked his conduct, still Martha was long ere she suspected that her husband's affections were no longer hers. There was not on his part less kindness, when present, but this grew to be a thing of such rare occurrence, that not merely her days, but her evenings, were solitary. Still her mind was unawaked to jealousy, till an anonymous letter—one of those deadly fire-brands in domestic estrangements—arrived one day, and informed Martha that her husband was daily in the habit of visiting a young female in an obscure street; that he was even in the habit of accompanying this woman to places of public entertainment, more especially at the Opera House, where he might be seen in a certain box, dressed in a garb of the world, and listening to the divine strains of Belleroni and Staffonini. It was Martha's misfortune that, instead of taking this precious epistle to her husband, she chose rather to muse and brood over the information it contained, till her brain became fermented and her reason warped. She unhesitatingly believed the calumny. This belief was confirmed, by finding in her husband's linen-drawer a pair of soiled white gloves—things certainly not worn by any of the Society of Friends. To her jaundiced eye this was sufficient proof. The young wife assumed a coldness equal to what she felt to be her injuries. A wild thought took possession of her brain; pondered on, it became tangible—what was it? Why, that she, too, would don gay clothes, visit the house of sin, and with her own eyes behold if the husband of her choice was there, partaking with her favored rival these worldly snares and vanities.—And Martha truly thought them thus, for though latitudinarian as a Quaker, still she went not to the extreme of longing after stage-plays, and such like vanities and temptations. Her inner life was still pure and intellectual. If this presumed slander proved to be a truth, her fate was decided.

This resolution formed, she felt impatient till it was acted on. As her maid Rachel could by no means be trusted, Martha had to undertake the difficult arrangements of this matter, herself. She availed herself of the excuse that she required choice nets, to visit the house of a fashionable *modiste*, and requesting to speak with the principal, she ordered, (not without much confusion, as she marked the smile of the dress-maker, a Frenchwoman) a suit of clothes proper to appear in at the scene of gaiety, which she was now quite determined to invade. She requested that the dress and a large grey mantle, with which she meant to hide it from the eyes of her staid household, should be sent by a messenger to her house. She took good care to be in the way when it arrived, and conveyed the strange habiliments to her own apartment. That very evening she had ascertained there was to be an opera, at which their majesties were to be present, and she had, through the means of the foreign woman, the dressmaker, obtained a ticket, which was enclosed with the dress. She had, in her own phraseology, 'determined to go forth to the house of Belial' that very night. Now, in a Quaker household, such a resolution was not easy of accomplishment, but Martha had seriously resolved, and she determined to brave all. After the three o'clock dinner, which, as usual now, passed in silence, Everard Wilson retired to his room, and soon after went out: stung to the quick, she also went to her own apartment, locked the door, lit the candles herself, and unfolding her finery, surveyed it with any feelings but pleasurable ones. In another hour's time she looked at the time piece, and perceived it was six o'clock. The opera began, she was told, at eight. She reluctantly proceeded to clothe herself in the costly garments, in which for the first time, the only time, she would enter the world of fashion. The pale blue satin sacque, over a petticoat of the color 'maiden's blush,' the costly Mechlin lace which adorned the robe, the gipsy-looking cloak and hood of Murrey velvet which served to adorn, not conceal the exquisite toilette, enhanced Martha's perfect beauty so greatly, that for a moment she forgot the cause of this strange metamorphosis, and gazed enchanted. The grey Cashmere went over all, and a black silk whalebone hood, and then she rang the bell, and desired her maid to bid them call a hired chair. Rachel obeyed, not without a look of surprise. Telling the woman that she should be late home, she stepped into the sedan, and the Irish chairman bore her away. The adventure was fairly commenced, it must be finished, and in a short time she would enter the temple of Apollo alone. Yes, alone; she had forgotten till now that even the daughters of the world usually went into public with a cavalier to attend on them; she felt the color rush into her face, as she was ushured to a seat in the pit, which then, as now, was the resort of the Macaroni, and such of the citizens' wives as affected, in spite of not comprehending Italian music, a taste for this fashionable amusement. Martha could not fail, in spite of her extreme perturbation, to perceive that she was an object of the general gaze, and murmurs reached her ear which made her sink into the nearest seat she could find. Not daring to look up, she bent her eye on her fan, wishing devoutly for the Cashmere cloak which she had left behind in the sedan chair. Her great beauty and unprotected appearance led the gentlemen around to regard her with an impertinent curiosity, and the ladies with an affected shrinking. The universal opinion being, I am sorry to say, in spite of her modesty, youth, and timidity, that she was anything but a woman of reputation. Such was the predicament into which the pure retired young Quakeress had involved herself. The opera had commenced, but she attended to nothing on the stage. Her eyes, when indeed, she mustered sufficient courage to raise them, were busily employed in making a survey of that brilliant assemblage. Suddenly her eyes dwelt on a box on the second tier, in which a young girl of exquisite beauty sat conspicuously forward. Further back, dressed *a-la-mode* sat Martha's husband. 'Yes, it was truth, then; she was glad she was there to confront him; glad that she sat there a living witness of his shame.' She gazed for some minutes on the pair. The young girl cast her brilliant eyes about the house,—she seemed as if seeking some one amid the splendid throng.

Edward, on his part, appeared to be absorbed in constantly watching her, though apparently he seldom spoke. At length Martha who had gazed at this sight till her woman's heart, burning with excitement, she could bear it no longer, rose and abruptly quitted her seat. Some of the beaux who were lounging about started up also, and to her extreme vexation, she was surrounded by offers of assistance; she hardly knew what impulse caused her to take the arm of the least obtrusive, but she did so, saying, in her formal phraseology (to which being accustomed, she could not, under excitement and irritation, alter to more conventional forms.) 'Friend I accept thy proffered assistance; be respectful, I entreat thee, and convey me to yonder small compartment—that one hung with scarlet, wherein thou seest that fair but shameless woman.' You may guess the amazement of the votaries of Fops' Alley at hearing the Quaker language, but though conceited and a fashionable lounger, the young man addressed had still the feelings of a gentleman, so quietly clearing the way from his contemptuously smiling companions, he said, with some respect, 'Depend on me, madam; you honor me by trusting me,' and in a very short space of time they arrived at the box door. Call the box-keeper; the young nobleman, for such he was, signed to him to open the door; he was obeyed, and on Martha thanking him, he bowed and rejoined his friends below, who were engaged in an animated discussion as to the pretty Quakeress in disguise. As the box door opened, Everard Wilson turned, and I will not attempt to depict the expression on his face as he, with some difficulty, recognised his wife. 'Thou!' said he knitting his brows: then taking her by the wrist, he led her towards the door.—'Martha!' he exclaimed, 'dost thou understand thy actions? art thou departed from reason? This dress? Oh, shame! that thy husband should blush for thee!'

'Shame on thyself,' said the exasperated wife. 'Darest thou to confront me, thou and thy shameless paramour?'

The young female who had hastily drawn the curtains, and sat apparently much amazed at this scene, and who, with her eyeglass directed towards the excited Martha, seemed likewise considerably amused, burst at this crisis into a loud laugh. She was about to address Martha, when Everard laid his hand on her arm.

'Silence,' said he, 'I will not have *her* addressed by thee—dost thou understand? not *one* sentence.' Then turning to the disgusted and alienated wife, 'Woman,' he said, 'I am thy husband; on thy duty I *command* thee to depart home. This is no time or place to explain, if I even chose to do so—but I do not. Come, I will assist thee to thy conveyance. Edith,' to the strange female, 'do thou remain here—alone—mark me. I trust thee for a few short moments; let me not on my return find myself deceived;' so saying he took his wife's hand and led her out, resistless, powerless, stupified with combined anger, terror, and apprehension. As one in a dream, she suffered him to lead her; then as Everard despatched a messenger for a chair, she demanded if he meant to leave the 'Woman of Belial,' and depart with her.

'I do not,' said Everard; 'my duty leads me to remain here; ask no questions, for I shall answer none. Thou hast much transgressed this night, and it will need all my love to accord thee pardon.'

'Thou,' said Martha, 'pardon me! I thank thee; thou hast said well; henceforth join whom thou wilt.——street,' she said to the chairman, as, repulsing Everard's assistance, she entered the sedan; the bearers went on, and Martha, in the midst of her indignation, was reminded by her chilliness that she had lost the wrapping in which she came, so that she would have to enter her own house in her assumed dress was very evident. When the chair stopped at her own home, she gave orders to the men that her woman should bring a cloak out; her order being obeyed, she enveloped her person in it before she quitted the sedan. But, truth to say, the quiet Quaker household were sufficiently scandalised at their mistress's proceedings without beholding with their own eyes her strange and unseemly transformation.—Martha's first step, after destroying her opera costume and securely hiding the remains from the prying eyes of Rachel, was to abandon her own apartment and lodge herself in a remoter one; she had succeeded in discovering the source of her unhappiness; she felt degraded in her own estimation; her husband had all but avowed that she had forfeited his, and a more thoroughly miserable woman perhaps did not at that moment exist.

The next morning, having spent the night in tears and lamentations, she despatched a letter to Everard, requesting that if he could not satisfactorily account for his conduct, he would prepare measures for an immediate separation. Everard turned pale when he read this letter, so haughty and uncompromising in its tone—as he thought, unwifelike. He had been all that night preparing for a humiliating confession, but one which would have restored him Martha's unbounded love and confidence. Now, the demon of pride stepped in and whispered, 'To act thus, I will not wound my own feelings to save hers.' He therefore returned an answer, avowing it impossible to explain at present, the matter involving another person's honor. He also requested his wife to summon her parents and provide her own man of business. Martha, heart-stricken, and firmly convinced of his guilt, did as he desired, and the result of these proceedings was, that she returned to her own family in a state of health which afforded the most serious grounds for apprehensions of the worst kind.

Thus did twelve months pass away, mournfully enough to Martha. Her appearance was so altered that, save for elegance of demeanor, few would have recognised the beautiful Quakeress. Her own fortune had been returned, and all allowance from Everard declined.

She never heard of him, for all communication between the families was interdicted. Quakers are silently vindictive, and Friends Clifton, loving their daughter fondly, resented strongly her wrongs. One day she received a note written in a small female hand, requesting that Mrs. Wilson would visit a house in a street named in the neighborhood of Bloomsbury, where there was a dying woman who had injured her. Such an invitation Martha would scarcely have refused at any time, but perhaps a foreboding of who this enemy might be, induced her still more urgently on this occasion to go. She desired Christiana Marcourt to attend her thither, and Christiana, who possessed her confidence and was much respected by her, consenting, they departed together to the locality indicated in the note, and arrived at the door of a mean looking house. A woman-servant ushered them to a room on the first-floor; there, stretched on a couch arranged as a bed, lay a girl evidently in the last stage of rapid decline. The invalid beckoned her visitors to the chairs close to the couch, for a cough, distressing even to hear, interrupted the poor girl every minute. Martha, who had recognised her opera rival, turned pale, and the tears came into her fine dark eyes; she evidently anticipated a heartrending confession of wrongs and injuries done to herself; judge, then, how great was her surprise, when, after a paroxysm of coughing was over, and the sick girl was able to speak, she addressed Mrs. Wilson by saying, 'I sent to tell you—for I could not die till I had done so—that your husband is innocent of all guilt as regards myself, for I am—his sister.' An exclamation burst from the lips of Martha. She continued, 'Hear what I have to say while breath is yet given me. It was shame first sealed Everard's lips, and pride seals them now, and the fear that false shame and wounded pride together will seal them when I am gone, has induced me to send for you to-day.' A pause ensued; the unhappy creature was breathless and nearly fainting; when a little recovered, she related such circumstances as I shall narrate precisely as I heard them.

At sixteen years of age Edith Wilson, notwithstanding, the strictness of her education and the sobriety of her father's household, possessed an incorrigible levity of heart and mind. Gifted with great beauty, her gaiety was not the pardonable effervescence of youth but the frivolity and natural vicious tendency of an idle disposition joined to strong passions. She formed secretly, acquaintances out of the society; and many a night, when her parents deemed her retired to rest, had she quitted her paternal roof, and been a partaker of all the secret and not over reputable diversions, which even in the strict and Puritanical city of Philadelphia found votaries amongst the young and viciously inclined. Some natures are so warped, so gnarled and knotted, by secret vice, that not all the pious training in the world could bend them straight. One bad female acquaintance, and many vile books had so perverted Edith Wilson, that at sixteen she secretly laughed at all moral or religious notions. I do not wish, however, to dilate on the errors of this guilty young creature; suffice it, that when she was by her parents formally betrothed to a staid and somewhat elderly merchant of the Quaker persuasion, she eloped from her father's house, robbing his bureau of a large sum in money, and sailed from New York undiscovered, though her distracted brother and father lost no time in pursuit. She made her voyage alone and unprotected. On arriving in England, though to continue so formed was no part of her plan, gifted with the rarest beauty and immense vivacity, destruction, seeking for it as she did, was inevitable. When her brother Everard (whose chief object in coming to England was to discover and reclaim her if possible,) some short time after his marriage, did recognise her, to his unfeigned horror and subsequent torment, she was dressed in splendor, lolling in the carriage of a well-known profligate nobleman. Everard, though burning with shame and confusion, stopped the carriage, and addressing his sister by name, insisted on her alighting and entering a private hotel close at hand. The shameless girl defied him, till he, threatening to pursue her for robbery, she found herself obliged to succumb, and dismissing her gaudy equippage, accompanied her brother in silent rage to the house he pointed out. A long and most unsatisfactory conversation ensued. Edith persisting in her right to pursue any course of life she pleased, her brother equally determined to force her into decorum and submission, asserted his resolution never to leave her unwatched or ungarded. At first the wretched girl laughed the idea to scorn, but she soon found Everard was perfectly in earnest. He despatched a messenger with a note to an old servant of his, now retired from service, and to whom he resolved to entrust the charge of his sister when he was forced to be absent. When the old man arrived, obedient to his late master's summons, he desired him to call a hackney-coach, and to look for lodgings in a certain part of the town he named; and leading the indignant Edith to the coach, placed her in it, and drove slowly thither. She had then recourse to tears and entreaties, but they had as little effect as her passion. 'Lost as she was,' he told her, 'irretrievably for earth, he would try to save her for heaven.' She asked, with scorn and baffled rage flashing from her beautiful eyes, if he intended to take her to his house. He indignantly asked if she thought such a thing possible. What! pollute his pure and beautiful Martha's eyes with the sight of such a sister! Thus they reached the apartments which Andrew, who was waiting in a street previously agreed on, had hired; and here, these plainly furnished rooms was Edith Wilson told she must consider her home for the present. She raved, stormed, and threatened, but to no purpose. She was never left unguarded by her brother or his servant; and being without money she had no means to break her chain. This life continued some time, till, one day, reading the *Gazette*, she discovered that a rich and childless relative, ignorant of course of her misconduct, had left her a large sum of money. Not being able to claim it without Everard's assistance, she formed a new plan—she affected extreme penitence and humility; and so perfectly deceived her brother, that having claimed the legacy for her, he was induced to place the power of disposing of it in her own hands, and hoped that she might now be trusted. She pursued this new conduct for some time, till Andrew and her brother being off their guard, she gave unbounded license to her love of expense. Her object being to see her former admirer, she engaged a box at the Opera; and Everard found to his horror that opposition was in vain; nothing seemed effectual but his constant surveillance.

A billet from Lord—— having been intercepted by Andrew, and Edith persisting that she would frequent her Opera-box, Everard announced his determination to go with her. It was received with the wildest shouts of laughter. 'In that dress?' 'No,' said her brother, 'I shall wear the dress of the world; to save my sister from further sin it will be admissible.' And assuredly his presence did preserve her from the interviews she so much desired, when Maatha's inopportune appearance surprised them. Edith was about to tell her the truth—it was then that Everard by an expressive gesture forbid her communicativeness. During his absence that night she contrived to see Lord——; and two months after her brother's formal separation from his wife, she eloped in the dead of night to her profligate lover.

The rest of her history I dare not dwell on; it was such as Hogarth has described in some of his matchless pictures. Cards and extravagance soon dissipated her own money; and he, whose protection she had sought, became wearied of her expensive whims.

A short time before her interview with Martha her brother had discovered her perishing from hunger, illness and misery, in a low and wretched dwelling—into such an extreme of misery had her vice plunged her. He would have taken the wanderer to his home, for he perceived the end was at hand, but she so ardently begged to be alone, that he permitted her to choose the humble refuge in which Martha found her. She entreated that she might effect a reconciliation between her brother and his wife ere she died; but to this proposition he would not listen. 'He thought,' said she to Martha, 'that you should have trusted him better.'

'And so I should,' said the weeping Martha, tenderly wiping the dying girl's brow, damp with the exertion of this narrative. * * * * *

Martha Wilson had many subsequent interviews with her fallen sister, and it was the very last, that hastily summoned to the death scene, husband and wife met again. It was by the side of that deathbed that they felt how slight had been the cause of dissension; and the only feeling which prevented a reconciliation—pride—in the awful hour of human suffering and expiration was crushed in the dust.

Edith Wilson died calmly and even happily, trusting that the tears with which, like the sinner of old times, she had washed her Saviour's feet, might in his eye wash away many sins, and trusting with a childlike devotion, that faith in His mercy would save her.

DOESTICKS INVENTS PATENT MEDICINE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1854.
Seventy hundred and one Narrow Street.

Congratulate me—my fortune is made—I am immortalized, and I've done it myself. I have gone into the patent medicine business. My name will be handed down to prosperity as that of a universal benefactor. The hand which hereafter writes upon the record of Fame the names of Ayre, Sands, Townsend, Moffat, Morrison and Brandreth, must also inscribe, side by side with these distinguished appelations, the no less brilliant cognomen of the undying Doesticks. Emulous of the deathly notoriety which has been acquired by the medicinal worthies just mentioned, I also resolved to achieve a name and a fortune in the same reputable and honest manner.—Bought a gallon of tar, a cake of beeswax, and a firkin of lard, and in twenty-one hours, I presented to the world the first batch of "DOESTICK'S PATENT, SELF-ACTING FOUR HORSE POWER BALSAM," designed to cure all diseases of mind, body or estate; to give strength to the weak, and money to the poor, bread and butter to the hungry; boots to the barefooted; decency to the blackguards, and common sense to the know-nothings. It acts physically, morally, mentally, psychologically, physiologically and geologically, and it is intended to make our sublunary sphere a Hissful paradise, to which Heaven itself shall be but a sideshow.

I have not yet brought it to absolute perfection, but even now it acts with immense force, as you will perceive by the accompanying testimonials, and records of my own individual experience. You will observe that I have not resorted to the usual manner of preparing certificates; which is to be certain that all those intended for Eastern circulation, shall seem to come from some formerly unheard of place in the West, while those sent to the West, shall be dated at some place forty miles East of Sun-rise. But I send to you, as representing the Western country, a certificate from an Oregon farmer.

DEAR SIR:—The land composing my farm has hitherto been so poor that a Scotchman couldn't get his living off it; and so stony that we had to slice our put-o-o-o-o-o-c-o-o and plant them slaunchways; but hearing of your balsam, I put some on the corner of a ten-acre lot, surrounded by a rail fence, and in the morning I found the rocks had entirely disappeared—a neat stone wall encircled the field, and rails were split into oven-wood and piled up symmetrically in my back yard. Put half an ounce into the middle of a huckelberry swamp—in two days it was cleared off, planted with corn and pumpkins, and had a row of peach trees in full bloom through the middle. As an evidence of its tremendous striking likeness to my eldest daughter—drew my youngest boy out of the mill-pond—drew a blister all over his stomach—drew a load of 'taters four miles to market, and eventually drew a prize of ninety-seven dollors in the State Lottery. And the effect upon the inhabitants hereabout has been so wonderful, that they have opened their eyes to the good of their country, and are determined to vote for a Governor who is opposed to frosts in the middle of June, and who will make a positive law against freshets, hail'storms, and the seventeen year locusts."

There, isn't that some? But I give one more from a member of the senior class in a Western College, who, although misguided, neglected and ignorant, is undoubtedly as honest and sincere as his Prussianized education will admit of. I have corrected the orthography, and revised some grammatical inaccuracies; but, besides attending to these trifles, inserting marks of punctuation, and putting the capitals in the right places, I assure you I have made no alteration.

"SALT HARBOR, June 31, 1854.

MY DEAR DOCTOR:—(You know I attended medical lectures half a winter, and once assisted in getting a crooked needle out of a baby's leg, so I understand perfectly well the theory and practice of medicine, and the Doctor is perfectly legitimate under the Prussian system.) By the incessant study required in this establishment, I had become worn so thin that I was obliged to put on an overcoat to cast a shadow—but accidently hearing of your Balsam, I obtained a quantity, and, in obedience to the Homeopathic principles of this institution took an infinitesimal dose only; in four days I measured one hundred and eighty-two inches round the waist—could chop eleven cords of hickory wood in two hours and a half, and on a bet, carried a yoke of oxen two miles and a quarter in my left hand, my right being tied behind me, and if any one doubts the fact, the oxen are still to be seen.

"About two weeks after this, I had the pleasure of participating in a gunpowder explosion, on which occasions my arms and legs were scattered over the village, and my mangled remains pretty equally distributed throughout the entire country. Under these circumstances my life was despaired of, and my classmates had brought a pine coffin, and borrowed whole shirts to attend the funeral in: when the invincible power of your four horse horse power balsam (which I happened to have in my vest pocket) suddenly brought together the scattered pieces of my body—collected my limbs from the rural districts put new life into my shattered frame, and I was restored, uninjured to my friends, with a new set of double teeth. I have preserved the label which enveloped the bottle, and have sewed it into the seat of my pantaloons, and I now bid grim death defiance for I feel that I am henceforth unkillable, and in fact I am even now generally designated the Great Western Achilles.

Yours, entirely,
SKI HY."

I feel that after this, Mr. Editor, I need give you no more reports of third persons, but will nevertheless detail some of my own personal experience of the article. I caused some to be applied to the Washtenaw Bank after its failure, and while the Balsam lasted, the Bank redeemed its notes with specie. The cork of one of the bottles dropped on the head of a childless widow, and in six weeks she had a young and blooming husband. Administered some to a hack driver in a glass of gin and sugar, and that day he swindled but seven people, and only gave two of them bad money in change.—Gave a few drops gratis to a poor woman who was earning a precarious subsistence by making calico shirts with a one-eyed needle, and the next day she was discovered to be heir to a large fortune.

The Know-Nothing candidate for Mayor of the city has sent for a bottle, and it has cured him of an violent verbal diarrhoea, gone to an uptown sotor, and that night he said "damned" only twenty-one times. One of the daily papers got the next dose, and in the next edition but one there were but four editorial falsehoods, seven indecent advertisements, and two columns and a half of home "Foreign Correspondence." Caused fifteen drops to be given to the low commedian of a Broadway theatre, and that night he was positively dressed more like a man than a monkey—actually spoke some lines of the author—made only three inane attempts at puerile witticism—only twice went out of his way to introduce some grossly indelicate lines into his part, and for a wonder lost so much of his self conceit that for a full half hour he did not believe himself the greatest commedian in the world. Gave some to a news boy, and he manufactured but three fires, a couple of murders, and one horrible railroad accident, in the next thirty minutes.

Put some on the outside of the Crystal Palace, and the same day the stock went from 22 up to 44. Our whole Empire City is entirely changed by the miraculous power of "Doestick's Patent, Self-Acting Four Horse Power Balsam." The gas is lighted on the dark nights, instead of moonlight evenings—there are no more highway robberies in the streets, or if there are, the offenders, when arrested, are instantly discharged by the police magistrate. No more building material on the sidewalks; no more midnight murders; no more Sunday rows; no more dirty streets; no more duels in Hoboken, and no more lies in the newspapers. Broadway is swept and garnished; the M. P.'s are civil; and the boy don't steal any more dogs.

In fact, so well content are we now with our city, that we feel, as the Hibernian poets so beautifully says—

"O, if there be an Elysian on earth,
It is this—it is this."

Orders for my Balsam, accompanied by the money, will be immediately attended to; otherwise, not, for my partner and I have resolved to sell for cash only, feeling as did Dr. Young, who appropriately and feelingly remarks—

"We take no notes on Time."
Triumphantly yours;

DR. Q. K. PHILANDER DOESTICKS, P. B., M. D.

P. S. Bull Dogge says I have piled it up too strong, and that no one will believe what he calls 'that humbug about the newspapers, and the preposterous nonsense concerning the Broadway actor. I am aware that in these instances my medicine has performed a modern miracle, but the facts remain 'no less true than strange.'

DR. Q. K. P. D., P. B., M. D.

[From the Chicago Tribune, of Wednesday.]

FIRST NEWS THROUGH FROM ST. LOUIS—

A Snow drift Eighteen Miles Long and Eight Feet High.

A party of four gentleman who left St. Louis for this place on the morning of Sunday the 21st inst., on the Chicago and Mississippi Rail Road, reached this city on yesterday morning, having been nine days *en route*. They were very curious looking objects when they arrived here, having been exposed for the greater part of this time to the fury of the snow which had been raging during the last ten days, and were immediately carried to the daguerrean gallery of Wm. Hesler, where portraits of them were taken in all the glory of snow and frost.

The train in which they left Alton was forced to stop by the snow at or near Lexington, a station on the C. & M. R., a few miles this side of Bloomington. Here they procured a sleigh with sixteen horses, and started on the way for this city. The distance is some 120 miles, and they had to make their own roads. They passed along the line of the rail road most of the way, and saw the condition in which the storm had placed it. It is terrible. From Lexington to some 9 miles this side of Pontiac, the drifts are immense and apparently insurmountable, except by the slow and tedious process of pick-axe and shovel, the force of the wind having packed the snow and rendered it hard as ice.

The bank in which the two trains from this city are stuck, is altogether about eighteen miles long, and varies in depth from three to eight feet. At either end of it were to be seen locomotives which have made frantic attempts to break through, and which, having frozen fast, are covered entirely up by snow, their smoke stacks only sticking out to show where they are.

FANNY FERN DAGUERREOTYPED.—She is full forty, is Fanny. Sports curls like a girl of seventeen. They are auburn—poetically so. Has a keen flashing eye. Nose between Grecian and Roman, rather thin and rather good looking. Cheeks with a good deal, quite too much, coloring. Comes of rouge. Bad taste, but no business of ours. Lips well turned, and indicative of firmness rather than of—sugar.—Chin handsomely chiseled. Whole countenance betokens a woman of spirit, and high nature generally. Form fine. Chest a model. Not surpassed. Carriage graceful and stately. Rather tall, and emphatically genteel. Pretty foot; ankle to match. Hand small. Likes to show it. Dresses in the cut and dash school. Fond of ribbons, laces, milliners, &c., generally talks rapidly. Is witty and brilliant, cutting and lashful. Proud as Lucifer. Fond of fun. Hates most of her relations. Treats her father and Nat almost brutefully. Has three as pretty girls as ever wore curls. Is proud of them, and justly. Is heartless. Is a flirt. Lives in Clover. Is worth $20 000. Got it by pen and ink. When passing the street takes eight out of ten. On the whole—wonderful woman is Fanny.—*Boston Dispatch.*

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—In Philadelphia, a few days ago a policeman observed a decent looking man take a small piece of beef off a butcher's stall in the market and conceal it under his cloak which he wore. The official notified the butcher of the fact, but the latter said that so decent a man must have been driven by want to the commission of the act. The officer determined to watch the needy man, and following him for a considerable distance, observed him going into a house in the upper part of the city. The policeman knocked at the door, which was opened by the man, who upon seeing the badge, begged the former "for God's sake not to arrest him." The officer went into the house, where he found a scene of destitution, in the midst of which were four shivering children eagerly devouring the raw meat. This dark picture is somewhat relieved by the fact that the officer returned to the butcher, and told him of the sight he had witnessed, when the kind-hearted fellow gathered up among his friends fifteen dollars in money and a large basket of provisions, and sent them to the famished family.

TOO PROUD TO BEG.—It is said there are thousands of worthy citizens, men and women, in New York—as there are, no doubt hundreds in all other large cities—who are too proud to beg or let their circumstances be known; and are, therefore, silently pining in secret destitution. The Mirror says the pawn-shops only tell their sad story, and adds:

'First go the luxuries—the superfluous furniture—the silver spoons—the spare clothing—the jewelry even to the bridal ring; and then the bedding, the tables, the chairs, and so through the whole inventory of articles that can be dispensed with, while life is retained. To accommodate this inborn and inalienable American pride, the pawnshops are provided with stalls, so that the melancholy bartering may be done without exposing the poor victim of that 'peculiar institution' to public shame.—The amount of business at these establishments, within the last three months, exceed all precedent. Watches, gold pencils, and silver spoons, have been pledged by the bushel, and every nameable and unnameable article of furniture and clothing. A friend of ours saw a poor woman at Simpson's one day last week, pawning her *under clothing* to raise a shilling to go to market with. Another had cut up her bed, and made it into pillows, which she had pawned for a similar purpose.'

"Well, Ann, have you consented yet to be the wife of Mr. White?"—"No Sally, I didn't quite consent."—"Why not? I think he loves you." "Yes, but he didn't pile up the agony high enough. When I give my hand to a wooer I want him to call upon the gods to witness his deep devotion to me. I want him to kneel at my feet, take one of my hands between both of his, and with a look that would melt an adamantine rock to pity, beg me to take pity on his sufferings, and then I want him to end by swearing to blow his brains out on the spot, if I do not compassionate his miseries."

A gentleman the other evening objected to playing cards with a lady, because he said she had such a winning way about her.

☞ The New Hampshire Patriot says the four isms, to-wit, Temperance, Know Nothingism, Niggerism and Whiggery have united in that State against the Democracy.

Democratic Pioneer.

TUESDAY MORNING, Feb. 13, 1855.

☞ We have again to acknowledge the receipt of valuable public documents from the attentive Representative in Congress from this District, Hon. H. M. Shaw.

NAG'S HEAD APPROPRIATION.

We rejoice to be able to state that our indefatigable Representative in Congress, Hon. H. M. Shaw, has succeeded in getting through the House of Representatives a bill amending the "Breakwater" act of 1852, so as to give us the $50,000 intended to be devoted to the opening of Nag's Head Inlet. As an evidence of the personal respect in which our Representative is held by his brother members, we understand that the bill was passed without even a call of the ayes and noes. Hurrah for Nag's Head!

CONCERT.—We call attention to the notice of a concert to-night at the Court-house. We are pleased that the monotony which has prevailed in the Town for some time will be somewhat relieved by the performance of Kemble's Metropolitan Minstrels.

☞ Mr. Wise, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia, addressed the citizens of Alexandria on the 3d inst. Among the auditory were the U. S. Senators from Virginia and a large number of members of both Houses of Congress from other States. Mr. Wise spoke for three hours, during which time it is said not an individual left the house who could gain a position upon the inside. In the last thirty days Mr. Wise has spoken fifteen times, and nearly fifty hours.

☞ We received no Northern papers on Saturday evening and we are therefore unable to give our usual Congressional Summary.

HEALTH OF MR. MASON.—The last letter of Mr. WALSH, to the Journal of Commerce, has the following paragraph:

"Our worthy Minister, Mr Mason, is convalescent. His mind had not been affected by the paralytic stroke experienced in his left arm. A member of my family conversed with him yesterday in his chamber. He was seated by the fire, and talked both lucidly and cheerfully."

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.

Our Whig friends are beginning to discuss the question as to who shall be their standard-bearer in this Congressional District in the next contest. The Weldon Patriot has an article upon the subject, in which DAVID A. BARNES, Esq., of Northampton county, is recommended as first among his equals in his claims and qualifications for the nomination. We second the nomination—Barnes is a nice man. Bring him out. Let it be distinctly understood, however, that though we second the nomination, we cannot support it. We sail on the other tack. But then we would as soon have Barnes for an opponent as any body else. There is a freshness about him which we like. None of your old hackneyed fogies is Barnes—but a real nice, sleek, young gentleman, whom we should delight to see nominated. Now, if any rampant Whig should kick up his heels at this gratuitous advice, we don't care a continental *sou* whether they adopt our suggestion or not. Let the old warhorse of Windsor be again brought into the field—or him of Murfreesboro'—or any of the host of worthy patriots in and around Edenton, Hertford, Elizabeth City, &c., &c. Let any of them come!

Of course, it will be altogether unnecessary for the Democracy to hold a Convention. It is the universal wish and expectation of the party that our present able and efficient representative, the Hon. H. M. SHAW, should continue in the field; and, unless he positively declines to run, (which we feel assured he will not do) he will be regarded as again our standard-bearer. The party do not desire a convention. They are satisfied with their present representative, and only desire that he will again take the field in advocacy of their cause. With him as our standard-bearer, we have nothing to fear from any particular champion who may be pitted against him. We are ready for the fight. Let the enemy come on!

MORE OF THE BEAUTIES OF KNOW-NOTHINGISM.—The Know-Nothing Governor of Massachusetts has recommended a law to be passed, to prevent any man from voting at any election, that cannot read and write the English language. They permit negroes to vote, but wish to prevent white men from voting that cannot read or write.

ANOTHER.—The Know-Nothings of New Hampshire, have employed a negro to travel over the State, and deliver lectures against the Democrats and slavery. These are the men, and these are the measures and principles of Know-Nothings at the North; and some of our Whig contemporaries are coolly trying to introduce this society into Georgia.—[*Federal Union.*

☞ No news from the war.

WHIG-A-DOODLE WITH THE VARIATIONS.

The shifting policy of the Whig party is so proverbial, that it is an endless task for the Democratic press of the country to attempt to chronicle even an outline of its evolutions. The facility with which it blows hot and cold, and the readiness with which it obeys the mandates of its leaders to change from front to rear and so back again through all the phases of a regular militia drill, are truly astonishing. Yesterday it vaunted a power in the field which threatened opposition with crushing, overwhelming, disgraceful defeat; to-day, utterly routed and discomfitted, its broken fragments wander the streets of our great thoroughfares and traverse the highways without a leader and destitute of a name. Like the disgruntled bands of Israelites who have been denied a country and a home, and upon whom the wrath of an offended God has smitten with terrific condemnation, they feel that the finger of scorn is unceasingly and unerringly pointed at them. Yesterday they sallied forth flushed with the hope of a glorious triumph, with banners flying and drums beating in testimony of unwavering devotion to principle; to-day they stone their prophets and curse their paternity. Yesterday they talked learnedly and spoke eloquently of a magnificent scheme of improvements through the agency of the General Government, which should bring wealth and prosperity to the doors of all; to-day they eschew the interference on the part of the Federal Government with the internal affairs of the several States, and pretend to abhor the encroachments of Federal power. Yesterday they invoked the benignity of a National Bank in aid of an unquestionable and universal currency; to-day they reprobate the policy of such an institution as more to be dreaded than the calamities of war, pestilence and famine. A few years since they started with affright and raised their hands in holy horror at the bare mention of a military chieftain in connection with the responsible and influential post of President of the United States; and yet they elevated to that distinguished office an individual whose *sole* recommendation was his success in battle—a man who had never cast a vote for an individual to occupy the place he coveted, and who had never filled a civil station during a life of half a century or more. Three years ago Franklin Pierce was the object of their especial persecution, for, as they alleged, his endeavors to engraft into the constitution of New Hampshire a religious test, which excluded Catholics from office; while the favor of Pat and Hans was courted by them with a sycophantic humility disgusting to the very humblest Republican in the land. *Now* this very same party are denouncing the President because he will not make religion a test in the distribution of Executive patronage, and the poor immigrants from Ireland and Germany are denounced as unworthy to occupy a social position equal to that of the free negroes of New York and Massachusetts! A short time ago, and almost every other man you met gloried in the appellation of Whig—yea, Clay Whig; now you may travel from sun to sun, and you would be as likely to cross a man with a patch of hair in the palm of his hand as to come up with one who would willingly answer to the name of Whig. Time was, when an election was always preceded by the noise and preparation of National, State or District Conventions, where in open sun-light—in the presence of friend and foe, they made choice of standard-bearers, and with a flourish of trumpets eminently martial proclaimed the issues of the contest, and with a valor worthy of a better cause invited their antagonists to the conflict, But the proud and haughty spirit of the once immaculate Whig party—that host of professing patriots who rallied with such alacrity at the clarion call of their great chieftains—is broken, humiliated, humbled in the very dust. With cringing fear they now skulk from the public gaze, and with the craven spirit of desperation seek the embrace of the dark and mysterious order of Know-Nothings. Under cover of the night, and in the solitude of secret conclave, they have sought for congeniality in opposition to Democracy. By craft and cunning—by means of dark lantern guides,—by devices discreditable to the basest cowardice—by signs and symbols scorned even in the most savage warfare—they are attempting to accomplish that which they are convinced by repeated defeats, they cannot hope to consummate in in an open hand-to-hand encounter with the Democratic legions Imitating the guerrilla propensities of the Indian, they sit in ambush and hurl their poisonous darts of jealousy and malicious hatred upon a foe they *dare* not meet in the open field of political discussion. Failing to recruit their ranks by the attractive dazzle of stupendous roads to be constructed at the expense of the Government, or the still more captivating display of a monster Bank, from whose vaults great streams of money were to flow into the laps of the people, aided by the plausibility of a Protective Tariff under the operations of which the farmer was to enjoy rich harvests by the sale of his produets at his door, and the laboring man was to grow rich upon high wages, while all the industrial pursuits advanced with rapid strides upon the flood-tide of unparalleled prosperity—we say, failing to swell their numbers by these wiley stratagems, they now seek to frighten men into their camp by crying out against what they are pleased to term the alarming spread af Catholicism, and the growing power and influence of the foreign population. By proscribing the Catholics they defeat one of the chief ends of our free Republic; and by denouncing our foreign population they are guilty of the basest ingratitude to a class who have done as much to maintain the honor and advance the glory of the country as any amongst us.

Such is the record, and we leave it with Democrats in their sober judgment to decide whether they will be instrumental in building up the broken fortunes of such a party, by joining it in a war against religious toleration and civil liberty—whether *they* will blot and soil their fair escutcheons by an alliance with an organization composed of men whose chief characteristic has been their truckling subserviency to the basest prejudices of men in order to obtain power; who have made every move upon the political board without success, and have at length adopted an expedient which threatens the very peace and happiness of the Union itself.

THE CLOVEN FOOT EXPOSED.

We have all along believed and maintained that the Whig party and the Know-Nothings were one and the same; and that, as the Freesoil wing of the Whig party controlled the entire party, so the triumph of Know-Nothingism would be the triumph of Freesoilism. But this idea was sternly resisted by Southern Whigs. They affected to believe that the new organization eschewed all old parties, and chalked out for itself a line of policy different from all others. In one respect there is a semblance of truth in this—for the *means* adopted of accomplishing their particular ends were certainly *original* and different from those employed by either of the old parties. But the *ends* sought to be attained by the Know-Nothings, we opine will be found in close affinity to those of the Whig party.

To show that we are right in our position, and to illustrate the tendency of Know-Nothing triumphs to Abolitionism, let us refer to the recent election of Gen Wilson to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Massachusetts. Let it be remembered that the Know-Nothings swept the State at the late election, and that there were only some half-dozen Whigs and a single Democrat elected to the Legislature. This Legislature, then thoroughly in the hands of the Know-Nothings, lately elected Gen. Wilson to the U. S. Senate. Gen. W. is a Whig and a Know-Nothing; and to show that he was also a rabid Free Soiler, we quote the following extract from a speech delivered by him at an anti-slavery meeting held in Boston on the 2d inst.

"In public or in private life, in majorities or in minorities, at home or abroad, I intend to live and to die with unrelenting hostility to slavery on my lips. I make no compromises any where, at home or abroad; I shall yield nothing of my anti-slavery sentiments to advance my own personal interests, or to advance party interest, or to meet the demands of any State or section of our country. I hope to be able to maintain on all occasions these principles to comprehend in my affections the whole country and the people of the whole country—and when I say the whole country, I want every body to understand that I include in that term Massachusetts and the North. This is not the time for me to detain you. You have called on me most unexpectedly, to say a word, and, having done so, I will retire, thanking you for the honor of this occasion."

Here is one of the first fruits of successful Know-Nothingism. It gets into power under the name of Know-Nothing, and it converts that power to the vile use of Freesoilism.

Re-Election of Seward to the Senate.

This noted Free-Soiler—this high-priest of Free-Soilism—was, on Tuesday last, re-elected to a seat in the United States Senate, from the State of New York. We have been told over and over again by the Southern apologists of Northern Whiggery, that the Whig party North was as sound as the Democratic party there; and that such men as Seward would now and then, by accident, get into power and place, but that they did not reflect the sentiments of the masses. But when we see such an unadulterated specimen of Northern fanaticism as William H. Seward *re-elected* to a seat in the most august assembly on earth, and that too after having devoted six years of his Senatorial life to the propagation of his higher-law doctrines, he must be wilfully blind who still entertains a doubt that the Whig party North has been thoroughly abolitionized. Seward, the very prince of abolitionists, and the chosen leader of that band of ruthless fanatics, has been re-elected to the Senate! Is this an accident? Has he imposed upon the Whig party of New York? Nonsense! The Whig party of New York are utterly rotten upon the subject of slavery; Seward is their favorite champion; and they have re-elected him, in open day, because he reflects their sentiments. Southern men, who put their trust in the fidelity of Northern Whig politicians, will yet find out, in spite of their blind zeal, that they have been leaning upon a broken staff. Let them take warning from the re-election of the arch-abolitionist Seward to the United States Senate.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5.—In the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, the appeal of Booth and Ryecroft, in the lower court of participating in the escape of a fugitive slave, has resulted in their acquittal, on the ground of the indictment being illegal.

Thirsty Traveler—"My dear, can I procure a glass of milk here?"

Little Red Headed Girl.—"No, thir; thith ith a temperanth houth."

A GLANCE AT THE RECORD.

For some time past (says the Fayetteville Carolinian) we have thought of showing up the inconsistency of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner in regard to know-nothingism and the position occupied by him in the Convention of 1835, but have postponed it from week to week. We now advert to the subject. In that Convention Mr. Rayner opposed religious tests for office—advocated the expunging of the 23d Article of the old Constitution, which prohibited members of the Roman Catholic church from holding an office under the State government. *Now* we find this same Mr. Rayner heels and head in love with the know-nothing party, one article in whose creed is oppositiop to the Catholics. He has written two or three letters in favor of the order, published first in the "American Organ" and republished by whig papers in this State, which cannot be viewed in any other light than a bid for the support of this secret organization in elevating him to some public station.

In the Convention of '35, Mr. Rayner, in a long speech against the Article alluded to, said:

"I do not conceive that we have any thing to do with the tenets of any particular creed. We have not to decide between the merits of contending sects. We have not to enquire whether the Pope of Rome is the legal custodier of the keys of Christ's kingdom, or whether, (according to the opinion of some,) he is the many headed Monster mentioned in the Apocalypse."

How is this Mr. Rayner?—then you thought we had nothing to do with the Pope and his power—now, by connecting yourself with the know-nothings, you profess to think that that prominent individual requires watching and regulating.—Again Mr. Rayner said:

"But it is said, if the Catholic is excluded from office that will not deprive him of the right of worshipping God according to the dictates of his own conscience. Sir, the right of worshipping God, free from all personal pains and penalties, is a right which can now be enjoyed in any country in Christendom. An exclusion from the honors, the profits and the emoluments of the State, is the highest persecution which public opinion will tolerate in any Christian country in this enlightened age. So that, if you sanction the principle recognized in the 23d Article, you use the rod of persecution with as unsparing a hand as it is used in Spain, or the States of the Church. And if you exclude one sect, why not another and another, and finally all, except one?"

Another change has taken place in the sentiments of the speaker, for he is *now* encouraging and giving his influence to a party that proscribe men for entertaining a certain religious belief. We will not dwell on these inconsistencies, but give another extract from the celebrated speech:

"Retain that Article, and I assert it, the Catholic and the Jew will be placed under the ban of proscription, no matter how great may be his merit; although he may love his country with a patriotism as pure as the first love of woman; although he may pour out his blood like water in her defence; yet, for daring to "worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience," you cut him off from all hope of political preferment, and from all stimulus to a laudable ambition. Like the Israelites in Egypt, he will be oppressed by the land in which he lives, the soil on which he treads, and like them, he will have left no other resource, but to turn his back upon the graves of his fathers, and take up his march to a more tolerant clime. Sir, the exclusion from office for opinion's sake, in this enlightened age, proceeds from the same spirit of bigotry and superstition which has preyed upon mankind, from the building of Babel to the present time."

The above is as strong a defence of Catholics as we have ever seen. Wonder if those know-nothing papers that have been praising and flattering Mr. Rayner, would copy these extracts.

Mr. Rayner concludes his defence of the Catholics in the following manner:

"Sir, is this Convention ready to incorporate into our fundamental law, the doctrine, that "honesty, capability, and faithfulness to the Constitution," is not a sufficient qualification for office, but that he who obtains it, must abjure a certain particular faith? Sir, who constituted us judges of the hearts and consciences of men? What right have we to impugn the motives of our fellow-men? It is asserting one of the attributes of the Deity himself, for it is the Lord alone that pondereth the heart. Sir, you may carry on this system of persecution, but there is one point beyond which you cannot go. You may subject the body to privation and torture, but you cannot tether the mind—fetters cannot bind it—tyrants cannot enchain it—dungeons cannot confine it—it will rise superior to the powers of fate, and aspire to him who gave it."

What a friend the Catholic Church has lost in the person of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner!!

For the correctness of the above quotations we refer the reader to the Debates of the Convention of 1835, pages 262-3-4

THE LEGISLATURE — CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

The Legislature has entered upon the twelfth week of the session. There seems to exist a general disposition among the members to adjourn early in the next week, though we hardly think it probable that they can do so, without leaving much of necessity unaccomplished.

The following may be regarded as a correct statement of the present condition of the more important business of the session:

THE WESTERN EXTENSION of the N. C. Railroad.—Passed the Senate and also the House, but amended in the latter body; so that the Bill will have to go back to the former for concurrence,—of which there is no doubt.

THE EASTERN EXTENSION of the N. C. Railroad.—Passed the House of Commons, and also the Senate.

THE REVENUE BILL—Passed the House of Commons; at present under consideration in the Senate.

BANK OF THE STATE—Passed the Senate, and now before the House.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR—Passed the Senate and now before the House.

GREENVILLE AND FRENCH BROAD ROAD. Passed the House; on its third reading in the Senate.

WILMINGTON AND CHARLOTTE RAILROAD, Passed both Houses.

FREE SUFFRAGE BILL.—Passed both Houses by the constitutional majority.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION.—Passed both Houses. The State endorses the bonds of the Company for $300,000.

SHIP CANAL.—Passed both Houses.—The Bill proposes to connect the waters of Albemarle, Currituck and Pamlico Sounds with the Chesapeake. The State endorses the Bonds of the Company.

NEW RIVER (ONSLOW) APPROPRIATION. Passed both Houses. Proposes to improve the navigation.

COMPLETION OF N. C. RAIL ROAD — Passed both Houses. Appropriates $1,000,000.

CENTRAL PLANK ROAD.—Passed the Senate, and upon its third reading in the House. Proposes that the State take $50,000 in stock.

YADKIN NAVIGATION.—(Bill for the improvement of the navigation of the Yadkin.)—Passed its second reading in the Senate, with the two-thirds aid from the State incorporated.

FAYETTEVILLE and W. PLANK ROAD, (two Bills to extend the same from Hausertown to Jonesville and Mt. Airy, with the two-thirds aid)—Passed the Senate, and now before the House.

GREENSBORO' AND FAYETTEVILLE RAILROAD.—Passed the Senate and second reading in the House of Commons.

[*For the Pioneer.*

Mr. Editor—My attention was called a few days since to a communication in the "Old North State," (in replication to an article published a few weeks ago in your paper,) which many regard as the most effective argument against "*warehouse*" Know-nothingism, inasmuch as it is a fair specimen of the talent of its *officials*. For sometime I reflected (in the light of sheer justice to myself—for I'm ashamed to accept a gauntlet so ungracefully proffered) whether I should flatter *its authors* by condescending to *reply*, and had concluded to treat it with merited contempt, when it was suggested to me that my silence might be improbably construed into a respectful awe of my *assailants*.

To *reply* to the aforesaid communication would be impossible; since it combats no position that has been, nor interrogates any that is likely to be assumed. I must therefore despair of being able to "dub" this "a reply," and beg that it shall be regarded as a "look askant," as I pass by to a brief consideration of sundry acts of their *abolitian friends*

But first, let me ask, why this letter was not published in their "organ?"—Such cavalier treatment ought certainly to "raise the dander" of the Editor of the "North Carolina Whig and Albemarle Intelligencer." I can only account for it by surmising that it was rejected by him, and sent to seek a more charitable disposition in the hands of the Editor of the "Old North State."

I was much gratified, Mr. Editor, to observe the space you devoted to a full account of the election of that nonpareil of abolitionism, Gen. Henry Wilson, "the man worthy to stand by the side of Charles Sumner." Verily, the platform of the Know-nothings is proclaimed in the favorites, whom they elevate to office. Will Southern men now reflect? Here is a man, whose only ambition, it is said, is to excel the fanaticism of Fred. Douglas; whose delight is in the denunciation of Southern institutions; who is found beside Charles Sumner, even when trampling upon the constitution of his country; who to effect his black designs would rejoice over the dissolution of this Union—it is such a man as this, who is called upon to represent the Know-nothings of Massachusetts, in the Senate of the United States. Will the Know-nothings of Edenton, of this District, of North Carolina, affiliate with those, who indirectly avow such principles? I cannot believe it! And, Mr. Editor, I contend it is the duty of every patriot, be he Whig, Democrat, Know-nothing, or "what not," when he beholds signs so portentous of gloom to stoutly decry them, instead of sanctioning them by silent submission, and preparing to coalesce with their authors in more important, and more comprehensive designs.

Scarcely had Gardner been inaugurated Governor of Massachusetts, when he took occasion to declare on the part of the Know-nothings of that State, unmitigated opposition to the principle embodied in the Nebraska bill, and favored the restoration of the Missouri compromise line, thereby wishing to re-enact scenes, every recurrence of which tends to weaken the bonds which bind the States together; while Pollock professed to declare the will of the Know-nothings of Pennsylvania in denouncing the passage of said bill, and outstripping in abolition tendency the Governor of Massachusetts, by suggesting the propriety of radical changes in the fugitive slave law.

And too, Mr. Editor, I am somewhat surprised to see that the "Baltimore Patriot," a paper which boldly "split off" from the Whig party North, as soon as it discovered it abolitionized, thereby eliciting admiration of every Southern man has lately attempted to deceive the South by asserting that the election of one Goodwin, State Senator in New York in opposition to the free-soil candidate, gives complexion to the Know-nothing party North, when such facts as those mentioned above, and the probable election of Seward as United States Senator from that State were "staring it in the face." But I ought to reflect, that "a drowning man will catch at a straw!"

Let me beg the people of this county to fix these facts indelibly upon their minds, that they ought to be all-powerful in the ensuing their votes for Representatives next summer. And in this connection I cannot forbear to announce the gratification experienced by all true Democrats upon the perusal of the able anti-Know-nothing letter of "Cincinnatus," which was recently published in the Pioneer. They feel proud in supporting so pure a man!

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, permit me to propound what may seem to you a very irrelevant, and singular inquiry, but which however it may not prove entirely so. Could you refrain from a feeling of surprise, if you should discover a man "from the dead of darkness," followed by a train of suspicious characters, and frequently inquiring what could be done? A cart with a horse before it every day, business, is no strange sight, but a funeral crowd pursuing it is rare. I have witnessed spectacle the other night, and was concluded it was a hearse in which the reginary corpse of the old Whig party was borne, if it had'nt have contained Perquimans *live stock*, and the appearance of the pall-bearers had'nt convinced me that the "old fellow" was better "on the mend" than otherwise.

ANTI-KNOW-NOTHING.

Edenton, Feb. 7, 1855.

AMERICAN STEAMBOATS.

"If the first and most constant need of an Englishman is to exalt his country, a Frenchman to boast of his personal merit, an Italian to boast of his singing; of a Spaniard to be jealous; of a Russian to swear, the first and most constant need of an American is assuredly to ACT, or better to report himself from one extremity to the other of his vast country. In fact, there is not a people in the world who move so much, and with as little pretext as the Americans.

They start on a journey of four hundred kilometres as we do from Paris to Versailles. I should say more; they do not even take the trouble to carry a trunk on the longest voyages. The clothing which they have on their backs the day of their departure suffices them, save stopping at the first city, and at the first store on the way, replacing the cast off clothing which they throw to the winds of the desert, during thus to their peregrinations. This strange impulsion characterized by the single word 'goahead!'—*en avant!*

"The life aboard the steamboats, although not so variel, has none the less real charms. Who has not been sufficent? Boats navigating Lake Erie, the Hudson, the Ohio, the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence? Boats which are sometimes a million of francs, and which in a season of six months, as high as one hundred and fifty thousand francs for their owners. The Eclipse plies between Louisville and New Orleans, is nearly three hundred feet long. The interior is of a magnificence unknown in France; the ladies' saloon, also that of gentlemen, surpasses in richness and elegance the most splendid boats of Europe. The Eclipse contains about two hundred chambers, and five hundred beautiful panels of the door of each chamber are ornamented with care, and sometimes with a view taken on the borders of the Ohio or Missouri. The decorations, sculpture, tapestry, have mingled their charms of beauty with painting. A steamboat, which resembles a floating palace, there is an exterior gallery, from which the traveler may admire the variegated stations which border the river.

"The table and the service are in unison with all this splendor. It is curious to see the inhabitants of Kentucky, of Indiana, and Missouri, disembark at Louisville, Cairo, or St. Louis, destined to New Orleans, where they remain some days, and afterwards return to the point of departure, having thus passed three weeks on the rivers, solely for the pleasure of being sometimes at home, and to change, consequently their perspective, without leaving their habitable temporary home. The boats which are encountered on board the steamboats, are all that American gentlemen demand. To smoke, to drink, to play at cards, to gamble, that is the life of men; to converse with women, the read, embroider, or play on the piano of their saloon, to breathe the pure airs. Nowhere but in France have I encountered women who know how to do nothing.—*Madame Fontaney in America.*

MARRIED.

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Mr. W. M. STANTON, Esq., to Mrs. PARKER, both of this county.

[The large slice of delicious wedding cake accompanying the above announcement is unmistakeable evidence of the fact.—"Ephraim is joined to his idol." He is mindful of his obligations to the printer for many years of connubial felicity he wishes to the happy pair.]

DIED.

Of scarlet fever, in this place, on the night last, CLARA BARTLETT, daughter of C. and Virginia William—aged 3 months and 25 days.

Clara! sweet babe, is it really true that so very soon thy stay on earth was to be? Scarce had the flower its petals half unfolded, when, missed by death's untimely hand, from its Mother's bosom fell, and closed the promised sweets from many an anxious eye.

Angelic form! Oh! that for one moment our fond embrace we might renew! But thee, why, thus so soon thy summons? Why have come "to join the innumerable throng that travel to that mysterious realm?" Why thy chamber in the silent hall of death, we, in time to come, might be called from thy heavenly home, to the trials of earth, to battle life's journey? We would not call thee.

Slumber on thou happy one! unmarred by earth's contaminations; nor heat, nor cold, nor rain, nor storm, nor tempest, nor the fiercest combatting elements can awake thee from thy dreamless couch. However bright the prospects be, however pure the vital air to the active frame, wo soon must join the throng, or strong soever the current comes to the pleasant sleep. Shall we, like thee, murmur, willingly resign our souls into the hands of Him who gave it, and let our spirits with that sweet heavenly smile which long to linger upon thee? This is the hope those who loved thee well.

We will not say farewell, thou fair flower in that bright land where blissful life is thine; nor will we say adieu, because thy God is ever with thee; but simply bye, bye, good-bye, we soon shall meet again.

A Yankee, writing from the West to his father, speaks of its great matrimonial facilities, and ends by making the following suggestion: "Suppose you get our girls some teeth and send them out."

NORFOLK MARKET.

SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1855.

BACON—Virginia and North Carolina hog round 10 cents. Smithfield Hams 14 cents.
CORN—White 81; Yellow 81 a 82 cents, Mix ed 81 cents.
WHEAT—Red, $1 25; White, $1 25.
FLOUR—$11.
FLAXSEED—$1 50.
PORK—Mess, $14. Prime $12 a 12½.
STAVES—W. O. Pipe, $64. W. O. Hhd. R. O. Hhd. $38 a $36. W. O. Heading, Rough W. O. bbl. $38.
TAR—Black $2 25.
COTTON—7¾ a 9 cents.
LARD—10 cents.
PEAS—B. E 95 cents.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.—Feb. 10.—Flour.—The Market remains quiet. Howard st. at $8 62 City Mills $8,37.
Wheat—Quiet and the receipts fallen off.—About 6,000 bushels offered, with sales of white, good to prime, $1,95a 2,05; family flour do $2,15. Red, good to prime, $1,90a2,00. Inferior lots 3 to 15 cts less.
Corn steady—Only 6,500 bushels offered.—Sales of white at prices varying from 85 to 88 cts; yellow 90a90 cts.
Oats 52a52; Rye, 130cts; Flaxseed $1,37.

WANTED.—A Negro Girl or Woman (without incumbrance.) Apply at this office.
Feb. 13—3t.

CONCERT
AT THE
COURT HOUSE.
KEMBLE'S METROPOLITAN
MINSTRELS

WILL GIVE ONE OF THEIR POPular entertainments at the Court-house this (Tuesday) evening. The programme will be highly interesting—comprising Vocal and Instrumental Music, Dancing, &c. Doors open at ½ past 6; Performance to commence at ½ past 7.—Front seats reserved for the ladies.
Feb. 13, 1855.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL AUTHORIZED and continues to receive orders for LUMBER from the Steam Mill of Mr. Thompson at Deason; and will attend to and forward all such as may be handed to him, as he has done since the erection of the said Mill.
JOHN C. ELRINGHAUS.
E. City, Feb. 13, 1855—3t.

THE WEEKLY HEARALD.
The Best General Newspaper in the World.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday morning. Its contents embrace all the news of the great events of the day, reports of meetings, of the State Legislature, and of Congress; important public Documents; European and home correspondence; financial and commercial information, and editorials of general interest, that have appeared in the NEW YORK DAILY HERALD.
It is neatly printed, in clear type, on a large double quarto sheet of forty-eight columns—a book—a directory in itself—and forms one of the cheapest and most valuable weekly newspapers in the world. The greatest care is taken to obtain the latest and most reliable intelligence of events and movements in all parts of the world. Expense is spared for this purpose.
The subscription price is three dollars per annum, payable in advance, or six cents per single copy. *Editors of Newspapers throughout the country are requested to act as agents. They will receive twenty-five per cent commission on all cash subscriptions.* Any person obtaining five or more subscribers will be allowed the same commission.

TERMS TO AGENTS.

One copy of WEEKLY HERALD one year			$3 00
Five copies	do.	do.	11 25
Ten	do.	do.	22 50
Fifteen	do.	do.	33 75
Twenty	do.	do.	45 00
Twenty-five	do.	do.	56 25
Thirty	do.	do.	67 50
Thirty-five	do.	do.	78 75
Forty	do.	do.	90 00
Forty-five	do.	do.	101 25
Fifty	do.	do.	112 50

All letters to be addressed to James Gordon Bennett, proprietor and editor of the NEW YORK HERALD, New York city.
Remittances must be made in funds current in this city.
Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD for thirty cents per line.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the Subscriber for the year 1852 to 1853, will please come forward and settle; if not I shall close them by other means.
A. T. WOODLY.
February 6, 1855.

JANUARY 23d.

A SPLENDID LOT OF GOODS received to-day, consisting of
Black and fancy Cassimere Pants, from $5 to $9
Fancy Union, Oil'd mixed, Union Cassimere, $3 to $7
White and buff Marseilles, Cashmere and Cassimere Vests
Superior white silk Brocade do
Oil'd and bl'k cloth frock Coats from 9 to $20
Superior do, business do, 10 to 14
Canada wool Drawers, from 75 cents to $1 50
Colored Berlin Gloves, kid do. for boys and men
Buckskin Gauntlets
Black and fancy Cravats and Stocks, with and without springs
A splendid lot of fine moleskin Hats
A large assortment of Byron and Standing Collars, variety of sizes, corded & plain, Single, double and treble Linen
We have also on hand a beautiful lot of white linen bosoms and fancy Shirts; silk, satin plain and cut velvet, cashmere, cassimere, cloth and printed Vests; Pants, Talmas, Frock, sack, business and over Coats; fancy and toilet articles; Hats, Caps, Boots, Gaiters, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Umbrellas, lamb's wool under Shirts; Drawers, silk and linen, &c., &c., being the most complete assortment of Men and Boys' Furnishing and Toilet Articles ever offered in Elizabeth City. FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
ja 29

NOTICE.

THE Fourth Session of WOODVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY, will commence on the first Monday, the 5th day of March, next.
Terms the same as last Session, viz: $40 00 (forty dollars) per Session of five months, including Board, Tuition in all the English branches, Washing, Lights, Fuel, Books, Paper, &c.—The subscriber is prepared to accommodate twenty young ladies comfortably.
EDM'D C. BLOUNT.

The subscriber intends opening at Woodville, a MALE SCHOOL, on the same day, (the First Monday in March next) under his own management. Terms the same—Forty Dollars per Session of five months—no extra charge. I have made arrangements to accommodate twenty-four young men, and more can be accommodated in the place if necessary. The subscriber is prepared to employ an assistant when his School is sufficiently large to require it.
EDM'D C. BLOUNT,
WOODVILLE, Perquimans Co., N. C.
Jan. 23, 1855.—4t

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.—Just received a large supply of French Window Glass, superior quality, which will be sold low, by
ap 25 A. H. CURRAN

PLAN WORSTED DRESS GOODS.—Just received at the Bee Hive, splendid Plaid DeLaines, newest styles and patterns; also all wool printed DeLains at real bargains; also black and colored Silk and Lace Visettes at great bargains. The Bee Hive is the place.
sept 19 JAS. SMITH.
Main street, Norfolk

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING TAKEN THE stand lately occupied by THOMAS BANKS, at WOODVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has now, and will constantly keep on hand, a heavy and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy Articles, &c., which he will sell upon the most accommodating terms. It is not deemed necessary to enumerate the various articles that go to make up a complete stock of everything pertaining to a large country store—bue I pledge myself to supply all demands for Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Saddles and Bridles, Guns, Watches, Breastpins, &c., &c., in infinite variety, of quality and upon terms that cannot fail to please.
Having made Woodville my permanent place of business the patronage of the surrounding country is respectfully solicited.
je 21 JAMES A. WOODARD.

NEW FIRM.

THE subscribers having associated themselves together in the Coach manufacturing business, beg leave most respectfully to inform the public, that they have now and keep constantly on hand a good assortment of
CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES
SULKIES, HARNESS, &c.
They have just received a fresh supply of materials, and are prepared to make up any of the above vehicles to order.
Repairing will also be done at the shortest notice and upon the most reasonable terms.
All work done by the subscribers is warranted to give entire satisfaction.
J. T. McCOY returns his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their generous patronage in the past, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.
JOSHUA T. McCOY.
JOHN M. JENNINGS
ja 22, 1854—tf

J. R. SMALL & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE
FURNISHING TIN, COPPER AND
STOVE DEPOT,
No. 6 Union Street, Norfolk.

THIS establishment, as large as the largest in the Southern States, and possessing facilities and workmen equal to any, can and will furnish any goods in their line as cheap if not cheaper than any similar establishment North or South.
Country merchants and dealers from Virginia and North Carolina will please call and examine our stock. The well known superiority of our Ware renders needless any remark on its quality, farther than to mention the fact that it received the Premium at the late Agricultural Fair. dec 6

NOTICE.
DR. WM. G. POOL

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Elizabeth City, and Pasquotank and Camden counties. His Office is two doors from the Court House, where he may be found at all times, (night and day,) when not engaged elsewhere.
Charges moderate, and payment by note or otherwise required at the expiration of twelve months.
By arrangement with Mrs. Lamb, the Camden Float Bridge will be free to all messengers vititing him on professional business.
E. City, mh7, 1854.

THE ELIZABETH CITY STEAM SAW GRIST MILL.

IS NOW IN OPERATION. Flour, Corn Meal and Lumber always on hand and for sale at low prices.
Terms Cash, or when payment is delayed interest from date. Grinding and sawing for Customers done with dispatch. The highest market prices paid for Corn, Wheat, wood and logs for sawing delivered at the Mill.
GRIFFIN & GASKINS.
E. City, Nov. 7th, 1854.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN PLYMOUTH, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, BEING DESIROUS of engaging in some other business, will sell at private sale, his Hotel and all the furniture thereto belonging, together with Four Lots attached thereto in the Town of Plymouth. The advantages of the location are very great, and to persons wishing to purchase, the inducements will be found superior to any others offered in any other town in the State.
The undersigned will also sell at the same time if desired, five negroes, two men and three women, all of whom are good servants.
sep 5 JOHN H. HAMPTON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late John M. Shannonhouse are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, are requested to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, unto W. Geo. Granberry, (E. City,) or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.
B. N. SHANNONHOUSE, Admr'x.
ja 16—tf

NEW HARNESS AND REPAIRING ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken charge of the house recently occupied by McCoy & Jennings, two doors South of the Farmer's Bank, where he intends to manufacture HARNESS, and do all sorts of repairing with neatness and despatch. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
J. H MISKELL.
E. City, Jan. 9, 1855—tf

MOLASSES, Coffee, Flour, Meal, Tobacco, Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Pulv. Sugars, Sperm, Adamant and Tallow Candles, Pepper, Spice, Saleratus, Starch, Copperas, Soap, and indeed everything to be found in a regular Grocery Store, just received and for sale at very low prices by
WM. T. HINTON,
Broadwater Street,

SALT! SALT!
JUST received 1,200 bushels Turks Island Salt, and 250 sacks Ground Alum Salt, for sale by
W. T. HINTON,
Sept. 19 Broadwater St., E. City

EMBROIDERIES.

JUST received at the Bee Hive a splendid assortment of Emboid'eries, consisting in part of
Lace Visites, Swiss Cambric and Lace under Sleeves.
Muslin and Lace Collars.
Under Handkerchiefs do., prices from 25 cents to $5, Cambrick and Muslin Bands.
Edgings and Insertings, Bobbin Edgings, Lace Nets, do. Mitts, &c.
I. SMITH, Proprietor.
No. 14, Main street,
ja 18 Norfolk, Va.

REMOVAL OF THE BEE HIVE.—Removed nearly opposite the old stand in No. 23, formerly occupied by Clarke, Harwood & Kyle.
JAS. SMITH,
ja 9 Proprietor.

MORE NEW GOODS.—A new supply of Calicoes, Delaines, Flannels, Satinetts, Linens, Shirts, &c., just received and for sale by
nov 21 A. H. CURRAN.

SPLENDID EMBROIDERY IN SETTS.—Just received at the "Bee Hive" (removed to No. 23 Main street, formerly occupied by Clarke, Harwood & Kyle,) splendid setts, bought at auction, now selling at half the cost of importation.
JAMES SMITH,
jan 16 Norfolk, Va.

MERINO VEST FOR LADIES.—Just received at the Bee Hive, 300 fine quality Merino Vests, only 50 cents each.
oc 17 JAMES SMITH.

A NEW lot of Boots, Shoes and Hats, Spring styles, just received and for sale by the subscriber.
WM. HALSEY.
ap 18

SWEET MUSIC.—A great variety of Songs Polkas, Walt. , Duets. Also several Glee Books, for sale by
ap 22 WM. T. HINTON.

NOTICE,

HO! EVERY ONE THAT WANTETH CHEAP GOODS!
COME UNTO THE WATER, AND BUY FREELY—BUT NOT WITHOUT PRICE!

THE subscriber being desirous of closing out his present stock of Goods, would say to the public that he would close out at about cost; consisting in part of the following named Goods, to-wit:
Calicoes; Mouslin de Lains; Cottons, bleached and brown; Flannels; Shawls; Handkerchiefs; Homespun; Ticking; Sheeting; Hosery; ladies', gents' and children's Gloves; Suspenders; Dress Trimmings; plaid Muslin; Swiss do.; Cassimere; Sattinetts; Jaens; Ready-Made Clothing, such as dress and over Coats; Pants; Vests; Shirts and Drawers; Boots; Shoes; Hats; Caps; Crockery. Glass and Tin Ware. A fine lot of Tobacco and Cigars; Hardware, such as Pocket Knives Butcher do.; Scissors; stock and pad Locks; chest and trunk do.; Hinges Screws; Files; Rules; Buel's Tea Scales; Coffee Mills; Flat Irons; Axes; Plow Chains; Nails, &c. And a great variety of articles, too numerous to mention in an advertisement like this.
☞ All persons having accounts with the subscriber will please come forward and pay up, as a great many littles count up, particularly these *Hard Times*.
WM. HALSEY
E. City, Jan. 9, 1855.

GRANT'S
PATENT PREMIUM GRAIN CRADLES.

THE subscribers are sole agents in this city for these superior Cradles. Farmers in want of a good article, can safely rely on strong and substantial, as well as light and easy cutting implements. The fingers are bent from young white oak and hickory, and have set screws for adjusting the Fingers to the Sneath. By this arrangement they can be altered in less than a minute, and no danger of losing wedges, &c., which are generally used on the common article. Each Finger has a separate wire running through the Sneath, making it strong and independent of the other. We can safely recommend them as being the best CRADLE ever offered to the public. We have been selling them for two seasons past, and our sales are increasing each year to a considerable extent. Our supply for the ensuing season will be received direct from the maker, and Patentee, and all orders (which should be sent in early,) will be filled at his prices.
The *BLADES* attached to these Cradles are made expressly for them, and under his supervision, so that they may not lose their reputation by an inferior Blade.

Price for 5 Fingered	$5 00
" " 6 "	5 25

These Cradles are of different lengths, to suit Wheat and Oats.
☞ Orders directed to us, will be filled promptly. When six or more Cradles are wanted for any one order, a deduction in price is made. BORUM & MCLEAN,
Manufacturers and dealers in
Agricultural Implements and Iron,
No. 11, Water Street, Norfolk, Va.
my 23

NEW CARPET WAREROOMS,
NO. 26, MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VA.

THE subscriber takes this mode of informing his old friends and customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former business of Upholsterer and Paper Hanger, he has opened a large and splendid stock of
Velvet Tapestry, Three Ply, Tapestry Ingrain, Common Ingrain, and Venetian Carpeting, at all prices, from 18¾ cents to $2 per yard.
ALSO,
Rugs and Mats, Druggets of all widths, from 4-4 to 10-4 wide.
Door Mats of every description, Stair Linen.
And a new article of Oil Cloth for Stairs, which supercedes the use of Crash or Stair Linen, more durable and does not require washing.
OIL CLOTHS
of all widths and at all prices, for Entries, Halls, Passages, Stairways and Dining Rooms.
UPHOLSTERY AND CURTAIN GOODS of every description, such as Silk and Worsted Damasks, Satin DeLane, Morcen, Turkey Red, &c., with Cornices, Bands and Loops, Gimp and Galoons, Cords and Tassels, &c., with a stock of Lace and Muslin Curtains that cannot be surpassed if equalled in this city.
The undersigned would also address a few words to all whom it may concern, about
PAPER HANGINGS
or Wall Paper, and begs leave to inform them that his stock was never larger, better or more varied in regard to Colors, Patterns or quality, and as to prices he is determined that they shall be satisfactory, for he has made up his mind to sell at all hazards, if purchasers can be found at any price. W. A. WALTERS,
oc 19 No. 26 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

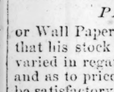
BOOK BINDERY AND BLANK
BOOK MANUFACTORY.

VICKERY & GRIFFITH would respectfully inform their friends that they have at considerable expense fitted up a complete and extensive Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory, and having engaged the services of competent and experienced workmen, they are prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description of binding and style of ruling; and to bind magazines, music and printed books of every kind in the best manner and on as reasonable terms as any establishment in the United States; and it is hoped that a generous public will patronize and sustain this enterprise, which has been so long and so much needed in the city of Norfolk.
☞ Merchants, Clerks of Courts and Bank Officers, will find it greatly to their advantage to have their Blank Books made at this establishment, as no pains will be spared to give perfect satisfaction, both as regards quality and price.
Norfolk, oc 25

CABINET MAKING.

WE the subscribers having purchased the CABINET ESTABLISHMENT of CALEB SYKES, with his entire fixings, materials, and stock of READY MADE FURNITURE, and having secured the services of competent and experienced workmen, they beg leave to inform the public that they are now prepared to furnish or make to order any article in their line upon the most reasonable terms, upon the shortest notice, and in the highest finish and most approved patterns.
We are determined that our work shall lose nothing by comparison with the best northern manufacture, either in style, beauty or skill, and we therefore appeal to the public for not only a continuance, but an increase of the patronage that has been extended to our predecessor.
Metallic and other Coffins furnished upon the shortest notice.
T. PARR & CO.,
jy 18, 1854 Eliz. City, N. C.

NEW STOCK OF
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
JUST RECEIVED.



THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the public to his new stock, just received of
DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROCKAWAYS, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, SULKIES, CHARIOTEES, &c.
He has recently returned from a visit to the most celebrated manufacturing establishments in the country, where he supplied himself with all the modern improvements. He assures his old patrons and the public, that he is now prepared to execute all their orders with a neatness, elegance and durability, that cannot be surpassed. His stock of
HARNESS
is also highly attractive, and embraces a large and elegant assortment of Double and Single Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Martingals, Whips, &c., OF THE LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES. All of which will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms.
☞ Repairs of all kinns, in every department of his business, executed with neatness, fidelity and despatch, upon reasonable terms.
ROBERT WATKINS,
sep 7, 1852 Elizabeth City, N. C.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, READY-made Clothing, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Wooden Ware, Paints, Oils, and a large variety of other goods, always on hand at the large store on the water.
nov 21 A. H. CURRAN

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS

IN presenting ourselves to our patrons and the public at this time, we again have to acknowledge our obligations for the friendly and liberal manner in which we have been sustained. At no time of our business career, which is now of three years' standing, have our prospects been more flattering. We always have and ever shall endeavor to square our business principles by justice, equity and truth. We are well aware that a prosperous and respectable business cannot be done unless inducements are offered; these we have offered, and will continue to offer. We desire to prosecute our business in such a manner as to give pleasure and satisfaction to ourselves as well as essential advantages to the community at large. We much regret that circumstances have prevented us from establishing facilities such as the present wants of our customers and the public demand. We have been and are continually doing what our position and resources will warrant in perfecting our means of supply, and appropriate annually a reasonable proportion of our net profits for that object; we being determined that our establishment shall not degenerate for the want of care and attention, and shall ever be the most thorough and perfect of its kind in this state.
If life and health are permitted, and success attend our exertions, we hope to be able to show an establishment in a few years that will be an honor to ourselves and a monument to the good old city that gave us birth.
J. R. SMALL & CO.,
aug 15 Union st., Norfolk, Va.

FAMILY GROCERY!!

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE RESPECTfully to inform his numerous friends and the public, that he has purchased the interest of his late partner and will hereafter conduct the GROCERY BUSINESS in his own name.
He will continue to keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Family Groceries—Flour, Bacon, Lard, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Butter, Molasses, Cheese, Soap, Candles, &c., &c., including every article usually to be found in a well kept Grocery establishment, together with a full and choice supply of Confectionaries, Preserves, Fruits, Fancy Articles, &c., &c., to all of which he respectfully calls the attention of those in want, with the assurance that no pains will be spared on his part to furnish such articles and at such prices as cannot fail to give satisfaction.
He especially solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, as well as that of the public generally.
je 24 S. S. DAVIS.

CARPETING, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF informing his customers and the public generally, that he has received his Fall supply of all kinds of goods in his line of business, which will be found not to be surpassed in point of quantity, quality or cheapness by any other establishment in Virginia or elsewhere.
His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:
Velvet Tapestry, Brussels,
Old style Brussels, Three ply, Ingrain and Venetian,
Carpeting, of the most approved styles and colors, with Rugs to match.
Brocatel, Satin de Lane,
Silk and Worsted Damasks for Cornices, and the largest stock in the city.
Lace and Muslin Curtains, either by the pair or yard, all of which he will sell at the lowest market prices, or make up to order either for town or country.
OIL CLOTHS.
A very large stock of all widths, and at all price from 50 cents to $1,37 per square yard,
Paper Hangings, stock large and full, with Border, Fire, &c.
Transparent Shades, Furniture Oil Cloth, Feather Beds, Mattresses, &c., with many articles Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call, for we will sell cheap. W. A. WALTERS,
oc 5 No. 26, Main street, Norfolk, Va.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
KNOW NOTHINGS.

WHILE THE KNOW NOTHING PARTY are sweeping everything before them, I would respectfully call the attention of my friends and the public at large, to the fact, that I have purchased the interest of my late partner Mr. Brite, and intend carrying on the DRY GOODS and GROCERY business in all its various branches, at the old stand, on the corner of Main and Road Streets. I have just received from the North my
FALL & WINTER STOCK.
Consisting of every article found in a well regulated Dry Good and Grocery Store.
TO THE LADIES.
My stock of Ladies' Goods were selected with great care, and I flatter myself that an examination of them will please all who wish any thing in that line, both as regards quality and price: The Ladies, are requested to give me a call and judge for themselves. Where the stock is large I think it useless to enumerate. Suffice to say that I have a splendid assortment, from Calico at 8 cents, to the most magnificent Silks.
THE GENTLEMEN'S
Department is well supplied, and all can be suited from Kentucky Jeans to the finest English, French and American Broad Cloths and Cassimeres. I have also a beautiful assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and a fine assortment of Ready Made Clothing. As a village store is expected to have every thing in it, I have a good lot of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, and a fine set of Harness, all of which will be disposed of at a moderate price.
I have a large and fresh supply of all kinds of GROCERIES, in fact, there is nothing wanting by either Lady or Gentleman, but what can be found at JONES' on the corner.
I return my thanks to the citizens of the Town and country for their very liberal support since I first opened last Spring, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the same. I will be happy at all times to show my goods to all who wish to examine them.
oct 13 M. C. JONES.

ELEGANT CABINET WARE,
FURNITURE &c.

T. F. PARR, & Co., at the old-established stand of Caleb Sykes, have now on hand a varied assortment of elegant Furniture, such as Sofas, Chairs, Tables, Wardrobes, Sideboards, &c., &c., which they offer to the public on such terms as cannot fail to give entire satisfaction. They are also prepared to *manufacture* any and every article of
FURNITURE
that may be called for, at the shortest notice, of the best material, and in the most workmanlike manner. Call and give us your orders.
We also keep constantly on hand a large assortment of
METALLIC COFFINS,
of all sizes. We will also furnish Mahogany, Walnut or other Coffins to order. And having procured a new and elegant HEARSE, we are prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING business in all its branches.
Thankful for the liberal patronage hitherto bestowed, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, assuring the public that no effort will be spared on our part to give entire satisfaction.
nov 14 T. F. PARR & Co.

LOOK OUT FOR THE WAGON!

WE would respectfully inform our friends and customers who have so liberally patronized us for the last three years, that we have attached to our establishment a magnificent wagon for the purpose of conveying goods purchased at our Southern Tin, Copper and Stove Depot, to their houses, depots, &c., free of charge. Your attention is called to the following goods in our line, all made of the best materials and in a superior manner, having in our employ 8 workmen whose knowledge in the business will compare favorably with any in the country.
Stoves of the latest and most approved patterns, for cooking and warming purposes, for coal or wood, among them the most celebrated Buck's, Morning Star, and Girard Cook.
Tin Ware in great variety, wholesale and retail.
Lamps—Metal and Glass—some very handsome with drops and shades.
Block Tin and Britannia Ware, consisting of Coffee and Tea Pots, Urns, Steak and Hash Dishes.
Buck Wheat Cake Warmers.
Toilet Setts, rose, grape and other patterns.
Foot Tubs. J. R. SMALL & CO.,
Southern Tin, Copper and Stove Depot, wholesale and retail, 6, Union Street, Norfolk, Va.
ja 16

A GREAT variety of Gaiters, Boots, Hats, and Caps, at FRANK VAUGHAN & Co's.

BUSINESS CARDS.

FRANK VAUGHAN.] [THOS. GASKINS
FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOY'S
FURNISHING STORE,
ROAD STREET,
E. CITY, N. C.

HOUSE, SIGN
AND
ORNAMENTAL PAINTING.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to the citizens of Elizabeth City and surrounding country for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon him during the last five years, and to solicit a continuance of the same for the future, with the assurance that every effort will be made by him to give perfect satisfaction. The firm of Bland & Richardson having been dissolved, the undersigned is prepared to receive and execute all orders on his individual account.
oct 24 THOMAS R. BLAND.

J. B. DYER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs his numerous patrons and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand an elegant assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
of the finest quality, which he is prepared to make up to order at the shortest notice in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner. Also, a choice stock of gentlemen's Silk, Kid and Thread Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, and every other article belonging to a gentleman's wardrobe. He invites the attention of gentlemen to his stock, with the confident assurance that he will be able to give entire satisfaction in the style, quality and price of his goods. J. B. DYER,
Merchant Tailor,
my 23 E. City, N. C.

ROBERT G. HOLMES,
PRACTICAL TAILOR.

WOULD respectfully inform the gentlemen of Elizabeth City and surrounding country, that he still continues to carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, of making, cutting, repairing, &c. He flatters himself that he will not fail to please the most fastidious in any garments he may make.
He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
All work warranted to give satisfaction. Repairing and cleaning carefully attended to.
☞ Shop on Road Street, one door South of A. T. Woodley's Dry Goods Store.
ROBERT G. HOLMES.
jan 9, 1854 Elizabeth City, N. C.

DR. H. P. RITTER,

HAVING TAKEN the stand at Newbegun Creek, formerly occupied by Dr. C. A. Riddick, offers his professional services to all who may require them. Calls at night or day promptly responded to.
Newbegun Creek, Feb. 6, 1855.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
GATESVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hertford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank counties.
Business in either of the above counties punctually attended to. jan 24

BORUM & MCLEAN,
DEALERS IN
BAR AND BUNDLE IRON OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR FARMING AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
HORSE SHOES, NAIL RODS, AND WROUGHT NAILS AND SPIKES, &C.
MANUFACTURERS OF AGRICULTURAL AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS GENERALLY,
Horse Powers, Threshing Machines, Bamborough's and other celebrated Wheat and Corn Fans, always on hand.
ALSO FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.
☞ Our Catalogue and Almanac is published the first of each year, and may be had, *gratis*, at our new Agricultural and Iron and Seed Depot, No. 11, Widewater Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B. WILROY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
NORFOLK, VA.

WILL give strict attention to all consignments entrusted to his care. ☞ Commissions on all grain 1½ per cent.
nov 23, 1852—1y

EDWARD DELANY,
UNION STREET,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

MANUFACTURER of Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron and Japanned Ware; Camphine and Etherial Oil Lamps; Etherial Oil and Camphene.
A large assortment of STOVES constantly on hand.
☞ His charges in every case shall be moderate, and the patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
N. B.—Lamps altered to burn Etherial Oil.
EDWARD DELANY,
sep 24 Norfolk, Va.

EGERTON'S VIRGINIA HOUSE,
NO. 4 SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
BALTIMORE, Md.

HAVING made considerable improvements in the House, I am now prepared to accommodate a large number of Permanent and Transient Boarders. The Virginia House is in the centre of the business portion of Baltimore, and affords as convenient and comfortable accommodations as any Hotel in the city.
ap 4

L. J. JOHNSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING taken an office in Elizabeth City, will practice in all the Courts of Gates, Chowan, Perquimans, Pasquotank, Camden and Currituck counties, and offers his professional services to those who may need them.
OFFICE—The one formerly occupied by Gen'l. Ehringhaus, dec'd.
Eliz. City, May 31, 1853—1y

WM. SIMMONS.] [D. D. SIMMONS.
D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.

F. W. SEABURY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, LEATHER, &c, &c, &c.
No. 13 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.

KEEPS constantly on hand an extensive assortment of goods. The front store being appropriated for Ladies, Misses' and Children's fine retail Shoes; the centre for Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags; the back store for Plantation Boots and Brogans; the upper stories for wholesale goods, Leather, and the Boot and Shoe Manufactory.
N. B. Particular attention paid to keeping good qualities Plantation Boots and Brogans in great variety. aug 31

J. H. WHITEHURST'S
ELECTRO DAGUERREOTYPES.
GALLERIES.
297 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
17 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
Roanoke Street, Lynchburg, Va.
☞ Likenesses taken equally well in all weather. aug 6

ACCORDEONS.—The subscriber has just received a lot of 8 keyed accordeons, which he will sell low.
je 6 A. H CURRAN.

IN store and for sale by the subscribers, 25 hds. Crushed, Granulated and Clarified Sugars; also Porto Rico and N. O. Sugars.
WHITE & LAVERTY.
E. City, my 15, 1854

SLATE HOSE.—5 threaded Slate Hose, very heavy and large size, suitable for servants' wear, at 18½ cents per pair—cheapest Hose in Norfolk. JAMES SMITH,
nov 28 14 Main street.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. W. HARWOOD,
AGENT,
SUCCESSOR TO C. BURRUSS,
No. 24, East Main street, 6 doors above Messrs. Hodgood & Co., Norfolk, Va., and 6, High Street, Portsmouth, Va.

MANUFACTURER and wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American Candies, fine and common Cakes, foreign and domestic green, dried, preserved, brandied, crystalized and pickled Fruits, Licorice, Jujube Paste, Lozengers, Gum Drops, Cocoa, plain and sweet Chocolate, Wines, Cordials, Syrups, Jelly, Ice Cream, Frozen Lemonade, fine and fancy Soaps of every description, Olive Oil, Bay Rum, Mustard, Catsups, Sauces, Pickles, cured and ground Spices, Sardines, Olives, Capers, Anchovies, anchovie paste, Honey, Brazil, Havana and Pulverized Sugar, Mason's Blacking, foreign and domestic Segars, Snuff, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Maccaroni, Vermicelli, Slates, Slate and Lead Pencils, Marbles, Looking-Glasses, Accordeons, Flutes, Fifes, Violins, Combs, Fans, Tooth, Shaving, Hair, Crumb, Cloth, Blacking, and Whitewash Brushes, Cologne and Perfumery, Ox Marrow, Macassar Oil, Gold Ink, Hair Dye, Courting and Playing Cards, Dominoes, Dice, Draft Boards, Willow Chairs, &c., Wooden Ware, Whisps, Brooms, Baskets, Bird Cages, French and German Toys and Fancy Goods, Wine and Porter Bottles, Fireworks of every description, Vases, Mantle and other ornaments, Dog Collars and Muzzles, Butter Prints, Lemon Squeezers, Ice Bowls, Faucets, &c, &c., all of which will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in Virginia for the cash, and a discount of 5 per cent allowed on all bills over $5.
☞ Orders from the country accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.
J. W. HARWOOD, Agent,
ap No. 24 Main st., Norfolk, Va.

IRON AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
TO THOSE IN WANT OF IRON AND AGRICTLTNRAL IMPLEMENTS &c.

I CALL their particular attention to my large and varied assortments. My stock of Iron is very large, comprising all sizes suitable to the wants of Blacksmith's, Farmers, and others.
Blacksmith's Tools of every description.
Springs, Axles, Cart and Wagon Boxes.
Fifth Wheels, Horse Shoes.
Horse Shoe Nails,
Cut and Wrought Nails,
Cut and Wrought Spikes,
Spades, Shovels, Manure Forks, and many other articles invaluable to Mechanics, too numerous to mention, can be found in quantities to suit purchasers.
My Stock of Agricultural Implements is now complete, the largest collection to be found in the State, such as
Horse Powers, Threshing Machines,
Corn Shellers, Farming Mills,
Corn and Cob Crushers,
Straw Cutters, Hominy Mills.
From 2,000 to 3,000 Plows,
Harrows, Cultivators.
Wire Grass Exterminators.
Plow Castings.
A large variety of Garden Tools, and almost any implement requisite for a well managed farm.
Persons visiting this city should not fail to call at the Agricultural Depot and Iron Ware house and examine the most extensive assortment of Agricultural Implements and Iron in the State of Virginia, and I guarantee they will not be compelled to go North to purchase such goods. SETH MARCH,
No. 13 Widewater Street,
sep 27 Norfolk, Va.

FARMER'S HEAD QUARTERS,
NO. 11, WATER STREET,
NORFOLK, VA.
AGRICULTURAL IMPEMENTS,

BAR and Bundle Iron, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Springs and Axles, Anvils, Bellows, Vices, Dies and Stocks, Screw Plates, Horse Shoes, Horse Nails, Chain Pumps, &c.
3000 cast iron Plows of all sizes and patterns, embracing some of the best in the country.
2000 Cultivators, with steel, wrought and cast iron Hoes.
150 Harrows, of Gedder Premium, 14 to 36 teeth, square, hinges, expanding, stationary, oval teeth, &c.
150 Corn Shellers, (box,) with 1 and 2 fly wheels, large hoppers, and well made, the best in market. Also, the Virginia Sheller, acknowledged by practical men the best in use for wear and tear; other good kinds also on hand.
100 Straw Cutters, Hoveyls, Sinclair's, Taylor's, Smith's Premium, &c.
100 Corn Planters, two varieties, warranted to work well.
50 Small Seed Sowers.
50 Ox Yokes, premium at Raleigh.
50 Hand Hominy Mills, premium at Raleigh.
20 Horse Rakes " " "
50 Subsoil Plows, " " "
Diplomas of

A LIFE PICTURE.

There is a Hood-like simplicity of feeling and expression in the following picture, which is inked from life. Joe is not 'such stuff as dreams are made of,' but a real soul-stricken picture of humanity, who wanders about the quiet streets of Portsmouth with a childlike gentleness, and looks as if he were wondering why he seems so out of place! Joe always appeared to me us if he had relationship to the autumn wind. In the midst of the children he seems like a breath of October among the flowers.

He knows not the blight of hopes; yet, oh! What *a blighted thing* is the life of Joe!

Albert Laighton, a young gentleman who often writes elegant bits of verses, is the author of the poem.

T. B. A.

JOE.

All day long with a vacant stare,
Alone in the chilling Autumn air,
With naked feet he wanders slow
Over the city—the idiot Joe!

I often marvel why he was born,—
A child of humanity thus forlorn;
Unloved, unnoticed by all below—
What a cheerless thing is the life of Joe!

Beauty can throw no spell o'er him;
His *inner vision* is weak and dim,
And Nature, in all her varied show,
Weareth no charms for the eyes of Joe!

Earth may wake at the kiss of Spring,
Flowers may blossom and birds may sing,
Joyous and free the streams may flow;
They never make glad the heart of Joe!

His vague and wandering thoughts enfold
No dreams of glory—no schemes of gold;
He knows not the blight of hopes, yet oh.
What a blighted thing is the life of Joe.

Who would not bear the ills of life,
Its numberless wrongs—its sin and strife,
And willing bear its weight of woe,
Rather than be the idiot Joe?

In the cheerful light of the happy day
I think of him, and often say
Oh! that the light of reason would throw
One ray o'er the darkened soul of Joe.

I think of him in the silent night,
When every star seems a beacon light,
To guide us wanderers here below,
To the better land—the home of Joe.

For He who hears when the ravens call
And watches even the sparrow's fall;
He, in his measureless love, I know,
Will kindly care for the soul of Joe.

Albert Laighton.

Portsmouth, N. H., 1854.

☞ We find the following extract floating in the great sea of newspaperdom without credit. We believe the paternity belongs to Chester, of the Buffalo Express. The beautiful fancy which it embodies is certainly worthy of his chaste and polished pen:

'And so another Spring and another Summer have passed away. Spring, with her embryo beauties—her buds, her shoots, her hints at grass, and foliage and flowers—and Summer, whose dainty touch finished and glorified the sweet work so fairly begun by her spice-breathed sister. And now it is Autumn—and in the solemn temples of nature, high mass is celebrated for the universal bereavement that the earth is called upon to endure.

'The departed hours—like dried blossoms saved in books, but little used—except by one—are hid away(amid the ponderous records of Eternity. Some will retain their enchanting perfume, others will mildew and rot, losing their scents in unsavory corruption. And yet they will all be preserved—they will all testify.'

Dr. South whose habit of punning in the pulpit is well known, when appointed chaplain to the Merchant Tailor's Company, took for the text of his inagural sermon the words 'a remnant of all shall be saved.'

'Never pull out a grey hair,' said a gentleman to his daughter, 'as two generally come to its funeral. I don't care how many comes to the funeral, if they only come dressed in black.'

'Ned has run awy with your wife,' said one friend to another.

'Poor fellow! I pity him,' sighed the disconsolate husband.

'Tommy my son, what are you doing there with your feet dangling in the water?

'Trying to catch cold, ma, so that I can have some of them cough lozengers you give me yesterday.'

A young wife remonstrated with her husband a dissipated spendthrift, on his conduct.

'My dear, said he,' I'm only like the Prodigal Son, excuse me, I shall reform by-and by.

'And I'll be like the Prodigal Son, too, she replied, I will arise and go to my father.' And off she went.

Be sure, says an exchange, to marry a woman that will help you, instead of being a burthen. In mercantile phrase, 'Get a piece of calico that will wash.'

☞ 'I think,' said an old toper, commenting upon the habits of a young man who was fast making a beast of himself, 'when a man reaches a certain pint in drinkin', he orter stop.'

'Well, I think,' said old Beeswax, drily, 'he ought to stop before he reaches a pint.'

Some 'fast' youngsters wears blue coats and brass buttons The blue is indicative of their feelings, the brass of their manners.

☞ 'What is the use of living?' asked Jack Simmons the other day. 'We are flogged for crying when we are babies—flogged because the master is cross when we are school boys—obliged to toil, sick or well, or starve when we are men—to work still harder (and suffer something worse) when we are husbands, and, after exhausting life and strength in the service of our people, die and leave our children to quarrel about the possession of father's watch, and our wives—*to catch somebody else!* Such is life.'

UNITED STATES MAIL.

Post Office Department,
January 12, 1855.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 3 p. m. of 10th April, 1855, (to be decided by the 30th April, 1855,) on the routes and in the times herein specified.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Bidders are requested to examine carefully the instructions, forms of proposals, &c., attached to this advertisement.

5634 From Williamston, by Flat Swamp and Bethel, to Greenville, 28 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Williamston Wednesday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Greenville same day by 5 p m;
Leave Greenville Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Williamston same day by 5 p m;

5635 From Woodville to Durant's Neck, 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Woodville Monday and Friday at 10½ a m;
Arrive at Durant's Neck same days by 12 m;
Leave Durant's Neck Monday and Friday at 8½ a m;
Arrive at Woodville same day by 10 a m;
Proposals for a third weekly trip will be considered.

5636 From Greenville, by Ward's Store, to Hamilton, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Greenville Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Hamilton same day by 5 p m;
Leave Hamilton Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Greenville same day by 5 p m.

5637 From Hookerstown, by Ridge Spring, Johnson's Mills, and Coxville, to Greenville, 36½ miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hookerstown Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Greenville same day by 6 p m;
Leave Greenville Friday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Hookerstown same day by 6 p m.

5638 From Ocracock, by Hatteras, Cape, and Kenneke at, to Chickamacomico,—miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

5639 From Head of Bay River to James Potter's, on Goose Creek Island, · miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and schedule of departures and arrivals.

5640 From South Creek to Bay River, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave South Creek Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Bay River same day by 11 a m:
Leave Bay River Friday at 5 a m;
Arrive at South Creek same day by 7½ a m.

5641 From Currituck C. H., by Coinjock and Poplar Branch, to Powell's Point, 25 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Currituck C. H. Friday at 12 m;
Arrive at Powell's Point same day by 6 p. m;
Leave Powell's Point Saturday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Currituck C. H. same day by 2 p m.

5642 From Powell's Point, by Nagg's Head, to Roanoke Island, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Powell's Point Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Roanoke Island same day by 6 p m;
Leave Roanoke Tuesday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Powell's Point same day by 6 p m.

5645 From Pungo Creek to North Creek, 9 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Pungo Creek Thursday at 12 m;
Arrive at North Creek same day by 3 p m:
Leave North Creek Thursday at 9 a m;
Arrive at Pungo Creek same day by 12 m.

5646 From Creed's Bridge to Knott's Island, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Creed's Bridge Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Knott's Island same day by 12m
Leave Knott's Island Monday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Creed's Bridge same day by 7 p m

5647 From Elizabeth City, by Camden, Shiloh, Indian-town, Sligo, Currituck C. H., Greentown, Tull's Creek, North West River Bridge, Va., Hickory Ground, and Great Bridge, to Norfolk, 70 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Elizabeth City Wednesday at 5 a m;
Arrive at Norfolk next day by 12 m;
Leave Norfolk Thursday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Elizabeth City next day by 8 p m.

5648 From Nixonton, by Newbigon Creek, to Elizabeth City, 15 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Nixonton Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 12 m;
Leave Elizabeth City Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Nixonton same days by 6 p m.

5649 From Middleton to Cape Hatteras, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Middleton Saturday at 1 p m.
Arrive at Cape Hatteras next day by 12 m;
Leave Cape Hatteras Sunday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Middleton next day by 11 a m.

5650 From Washington, by Bath, Pungo Creek, Pantego, Leechville, Sladesville, Swan Quarter, Lake Comfort, Lake Landing, and Middletown, to Fairfield; 127 miles and back, twice a week to Bath and once a week residue.
Leave Washington Thursday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Middletown next Saturday by 12 m, and at Fairfield same day by 6 p m
Leave Fairfield Monday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Middletown same day by 12 m, and at Washington next Wednesday by 7 p m;
Leave Washington Saturday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Bath same day by 6 p m;
Leave Bath Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Washington the same day by 12 m.

5651 From Washington to Ocracoke, and thence to Portsmouth, 85 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Washington Thursday at 5 p m;
Arrive at Ocracoke next Saturday by 1 p m
Leave Ocracoke Saturday at 1½ p m;
Arrive at Portsmouth same day by 4½ p m
Leave Portsmouth Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Washington next Wednesday by 12 m.
Proposals for service twice a week by steamboat will be considered.

5652 From Washington to Campbell's Creek; miles and back, once a week.
Bidders will state distance and schedule.

5653 From Washington, by Blount's Creek and Durham's Creek, to South Creek, 36 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Washington Thursday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Durham's Creek same day by 2½ p m;
And at South Creek same day by 6 p m;
Leave South Creek Friday at 8½ a m;
Arrive at Durham's Creek same day by 11½ a m;
And at Washington same day by 7½ a m;
Proposals to extend to Bay River are invited.

5654 From Windsor, by Merry Hill, Ashland, Colerain, Harrellsville, and Pitch Landing, to Murfreesboro', 61 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Windsor Wednesday and Saturday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Murfreesboro' same days by 11 p m;
Leave Murfeeesboro' Tuesday and Friday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Withdsor same days by 11 p m.

5655 From Murfreesboro', by Potecasi, Woodland, and St. John, to Roxable, 30 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Murfreesboro' Thursday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Roxable same day by 4 p m;
Leave Roxable Friday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Murfreesboro' same day by 9 p m.

5656 From Murfreesboro' to Boykin's Depot, 13 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Murfreesboro' Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Boykin's Depot same days by 3 p m;
Leave Boykin's Depot Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 12 m;
Arrive at Murfreesboro' same days by 3 p m.
Proposals for three additional trips will be considered, to be run in connexion with mails from Raleigh.

5657 From Plymouth, by Washington and Swift Creek Bridge, to Newbern, 70 miles and back; three times a week.
Leave Plymouth Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 2 a m;
Arrive at Washington same days by 11 a m;
And at Newbern same days by 10 p m;
Leave Newbern Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 3 a m;
Arrive at Washington same days by 12 m
And at Plymouth same days by 9 p m.

5658 From Plymouth, by Union and Scuppernong, to Columbia, 39 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Plymouth Thursday and Saturday at 7 a m;
Arrive at Columbia same days by 4 p m;
Leave Columbia Friday and Monday at 8 a m;
Arrive at Plymouth same days by 6 p m.

5659 From Columbia to Fort Landing, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Columbia Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Fort Landing same day by 12 m
Leave Fort Landing Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Columbia same day by 7 p m.

5660 From Columbia to Gum Neck, 20 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Columbia every Friday at 6 a m;
Arrive at Gum Neck same day by 12 m;
Leave Gum Neck Friday at 1 p m;
Arrive at Columbia same day by 7 p m.

5661 From Franklin Depot, by South Quay, Gates Ferry, Winton, and Edenton, to Plymouth, 108 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Franklin Depot Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 1½ p m;
Arrive at Plymouth same days 5y 11 p m
Leave Plymouth Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 11½ p m;
Arrive at Franklin Depot next days by 10 a m.
Proposals for three additional weekly trips are invited.

5662 From Gatesvile to Gates Ferry, 3 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Gatesville Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at 2 p m;
Arrive at Gates Ferry same days by 3 p m
Leave Gates Ferry Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after arrival of boat from Franklin Depot, say 5 p m;
Arrive at Gatesville same days by 6 p m.

5663 From Edenton, by Hertford, Woodville, Elizabeth City, Hintonsville, South Mills, and Deep Creek, Va., to Norfolk, 77 miles and back, three times a week to Elizabeth City, and six times residue.
Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8½ a m;
Arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 1½ p m;
Leave Elizabeth City daily, except Sunday, at 7 a m;
Arrive at Norfolk same days by 4 p m;
Leave Norfolk Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, after the arrival of boat from Baltimore, say 10 a m;
Arrive [illegible] days by 12 at night;
Leave Norfolk Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after arrival from Baltimore, say at 10 a m;
Arrive at Elizabeth City same days by 6 p m.

5664 From Edenton, by Ballard's Bridge, Mintonsville, Sunsbury, Gatesville, Buckland, Reynoldson, and Somerton, Va., to Suffolk, 71 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Edenton Thursday at 4 a m;
Arrive at Suffolk next day by 4 p m;
Leave Suffolk Tuesday at 11 a m;
Arrive at Edenton next day by 8 p m.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is contemplated by the bidder.

I, ——, of ——, county of ——, State of ——, propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. ——, from —— to ——, agreeably to the advertisement of the Postmaster General, dated January 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance, viz:

for the annual sum of
dollars.

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and requirements attached to the advertisement.

Dated

(Signed)

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at ——, State of ——, undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No. —— be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under tho 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

Dated

(Signed by two guarantors.)

Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ——, State of ——, certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

Dated

(Signed.)

The sufficiency of guarantors on proposals may be certified by a judge of a court of record, and by postmosters at the following offices, and *no others*:

In the State of NORTH CAROLINA, postmasters of offices at the court-house or county seat of each county; and at Chapel Hill, Davidson College, Enfield, Fayetteville, Franklinton, Gaston, Goldsboro', Greensboro', Henderson, Kenansville, Milton, Murfreesboro', Oxford, Salem, Scotland Neck, Williamston, Yanceyville.

Conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails; but on railroad and steamboat routes there is to be no more delay than is sufficient for an exchange of the mail bags.

2. On routes where the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, mail bags, locks and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

3. On railroad and steamboat lines, British and Canada mails, when offered, are to be conveyed without additional pay; also, the route agents of the department, for whose exclusive use, while travelling with the mails, a commodious car, or apartment in the centre of a car, properly lighted, warmed, and furnished, and adapted to the convenient assortment and due security of the mails is to be provided by the contractor, under the direction of the department.

4. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation of the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

5. For leaving behind, or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running up an express conveying commercial intelligence ahead of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

6. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters; or the affidavits of other creditable persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from, or deliver it into, a post office; for suffering it (owing either to the unsuitableness of the place or manner of carrying it) to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, a coach, car, or steamboat, on a route.

7. The Postmaster General may annul the contract for repeated failures to run agreeably to contract, for disobeying the Post Office laws, or the instructions of the department; for refusing to discharge a carrier when required by the department to do so; for assigning the contract without the assent of the Postmaster General for running an express as aforesaid; or for transporting persons or packages conveying mailable matter out of the mail.

8. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may change the schedule of arrivals and departures, without increase of pay, provided he does not curtail the amount of running time. He may also order an increase of speed, he allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a *pro rata* increase of pay for the additional stock of carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtial or discontinue the service, at *pro rata* decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests do not require the same, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transporation.

9. Payments will be made for the service by collections from, or drafts on, postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August, and November.

10. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. Bidders must inform themselves on this point.

11. The Postmaster General is prohibited by law from knowingly making a contract for the transportation of the mails with any person who shall have entered into, or proposed to enter into, any combination to prevent the making of any bid for a small contract by any other person or persons, or who shall have made any agreement, or shall have given or performed, or promised to give or perform, any consideration whatever, or to do, or not to do, anything whatever, in order to induce any other person or persons not to bid for a mail contract. Particular attention is called to the 28th section of the act of 1836, prohibiting combinations to prevent bidding.

12. A bid received after time—viz: 3 p. m. of the 10th of April, 1855—or without the guarantee required by law, or that combines several routes in one sum of compensation, cannot be considered in competition with a regular proposal reasonable in amount.

13. Bidders should, in all cases, first propose for service strictly according to the advertisement, and then, if they desire *Separately* for different services and if the *regular* bid be the lowest offered for the advertised service, the other bids may be considered, if the alterations proposed are recommended by the postmasters and citizens interested, or if they shall appear manifestly right and proper.

14. There should be but one route bid for in a proposal.

15. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also, the mode of conveyence, if a higher mode than horseback be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty, and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "*star bid*."

16. Bidders are requested to use, as far as practicable, the printed form of proposal furnished by the department, to write out in full the sum of their bids, and to retain copies of them.

No altered bids can be considered, and no bids once submitted can be withdrawn. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. General guarantees cannot be admitted.

17. The bid should be sealed; superscribed "mail proposals, State of North Carolina," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General," Contract Office, and sent by *mail*, not by, or to, an agent, and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

18 The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st of July, 1855, but the service must be commenced on the mail day next after that date, whether the contracts be executed or not. No proposition for transfers will be considered until the contracts are executed in due form and received at the department; and then no transfers will be allowed unless good and sufficient reasons therefor are given, to be determined by the department.

19. Postmasters at offices on or near railroads, but more than eighty rods from a station, will, immediately after the 10th of April next, report their exact distance from the nearest station, and how they are otherwise supplied with the mail, to enable the Postmaster General to direct a mail-messenger supply from the 1st of July next.

20. Section 18 of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let, 'in every case, to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance, without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty, and security of such transportations." Under this law a new description of bids has been received. It does not specify a mode of conveyance, but engages to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty, and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled, from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "*star bids*," and they will be construed as providing for the entire mail, *however large*, and *whatever may be the mode of conveyance necessary to insure its "celerity, certainty, and security."*

In all cases where the lowest grade of service is believed to be suffieient, the lowest bid will be accepted, if duly guarantied, in preference to a "star" or specific bid.

When the lowest bid is not a star bid, and specifies either *no* mode or an *inadequate* mode of conveyance, it will not be accepted, but set aside for a specific bid proposing the necessary service.

When the bid does not specify a mode of conveyance, also when it proposes to carry "according to the advertisement," but without such specification, it will be considered as a proposal for horseback service.

21. A modification of a bid, in any of its essential terms, is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids.

22. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

23. The contracts will be substantially in the forms heretofore used in this department, except in the respects particularly mentioned in these instructions; and on all railroad and steamboat routes the contractors will be required to deliver the mail into the post offices at the ends of the routes and into all the intermediate post offices not more than eighty rods from the railroad or landing.

24. Present contractors, and persons known at the department, must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster at one of the places before named, or a judge of a court of record.

Postmasters at the ends of routes on which they think the present mode of conveyance inadequate, will weigh the mail each trip for six successive weeks on weekly routes, and three weeks on other routes, and report the result by the 10th April, 1855.

JAMES CAMPBELL,
Postmaster General.

jan 30—12t

GREAT ATTRACTION
IN
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.

A. H. CURRAN having just returned from the North with a large Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ready Made Clothing, &c., offers them for sale on the most accommodating terms.

He respectfully solicits the attention of his friends and the public generally to his stock o Dry Goods, consisting of Silks, Worsted, Calicoes, Vissets, Cashmere and Wool Shawls, Cloaks, Lawns, Cambricks, Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Flannels, Laces, Edgings, Chemisetts, under Sleeves, Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Hose and Half Hose, Gloves, &c., also his stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Blue and Black Cloth Coats, Overcoats, Pants, Vestings, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Drawers, Hose, &c.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, best New Orleans Syrup, Tea, Rice, Tobacco, Flour, Candles, Soap, Pepper, Starch, Mustard, Table Salt, Alum, Borax, Ginger, Powder, Shot and Gun Caps, yeast Powders, Cloves, Butter Crackers, Sugar do., Soda do., Pilot Bread, Shoe Blacking, Shoe Brushes, Nutmegs, Snuff, Ink, Lemon Syrup, Matches, &c.

BOOKS.

Spelling Books, Copy Books, Table Books, Arithmetics, Geographys, Grammars, Dictionaries, 1st, 2d, 3d Books of History, Cobbs Reader, Blank Books, Writing Paper, Pens, &c.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Butcher do., Shoe do., Scissors, Padlocks, Stock do., Cheese do., Files, Hammers, Hatchets, Drawing Knives, Squares, Plains, Screws, Tacks, Tea Spoons, Table do., Cowhides, Axes, Iron Cocks, Metal do., Braces and Bits, Augers, Chisels, Sand Paper, Screw Drivers, Spades, Needles, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

Mens fine Dress Boots and Shoes, Common do. Boys do., Ladies fine and Common Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

WOODEN WARE.

Tubs, Buckets, Pails, Brooms, Clocks, Washboards, Flour Buckets, Bushel Baskets, Clothes do., Market do., Mats, Dippers, &c.

DRUGS, PAINTS, &c.

Camphor, Pain Killer, Pills, Mustang Liniment, No. 6, Lyon's Kathairon, Essence Peppermint, do. Cloves, do. Lemon, do. Coffee, Laudanum, Castor Oil, Linseed do., Etherial do., Paint do., Varnish, Lamp Black, Saleratus, White Lead, Zinc do., Black do., Verdegris, Yellow Paint, Red do., Blue do., Putty, Paint Brushes, and many other things too numerous to mention.

The subscriber cordially invites all come and examine his goods at his Store on Water, and he feels satisfied that he will please.

oct 17 H. CURRAN.

LOOK! LOOK!!
A NEW STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just returned from the North with a handsome assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, to which he calls the parteular attention of the citizens of Elizabeth City and the surrounding counties

His stock of Ladies Goods is very extensive and pretty, to suit the Fall and Winter seasons.

He has also laid in a very extensive asortment of Boots and Shoes of the latest styles an patterns suitable for the Fal and Winter wear

His stock consists of in part as follows:
Cloths of all colors and qualities.
A splendid assortment of Cassimeres.
Vest-Patterns of the latest style.
A fine lot of Shirts.
A good assortment of Calicoes of the latest style.
Shawls of the bes quality and sizes.
A very extensive assortment of Hose for men, women and children.
Also an assortment of Hats
Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.
White and Red Flannels.
A fine assortment of bleached and unbleached Cottons.
Linens of the best quality.
Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs.
Kid, Silk and Cotton Gloves.
Collars, Trimmings and Undersleeves.
Umbrellas of various qualities and sizes.
Prrasols, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

He has also on hand an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing, which will be sold very low.

He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any one else in his line of business.

All he asks is a call, and they can see for themselves.

A. T. WOODLEY & Co.
Road street, E. City. N. C.

sep 27th, 1854.

SCOTT'S LITTLE GIANT PATENT
CORN AND COB MILL,
PATENTED MAY 16TH, 1854.

THE attention of Planters, Farmers, and Stock-feeders in general, is respectfully called to this Mill as the most important article of the kind now in use: not only well adapted for grinding Cob Meal for Stock, but Grits for the table, and especially Bread Meal from corn not fully ripe or dry in the fall.

In setting this Mill, no mechanic or frame work is wanted, only requiring to be fastened to a floor or platform. Easily adjusted and used by anybody; even by a child.

The LITTLE GIANT has received the first premiums at the late Agricultural Fair of Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and other States; and that in the most complimentary manner; as well as the most ready commendations from the thousands witnessing its performance.

These Mills are guaranteed in the most positive manner; and No. 2 warranted to grind 10 bushels of feed per hour with one horse and offered at the low price of $44, all complete, ready for attaching the team,—No. 4 at $66 grinds 20 bushels per hour with 2 horses.

Sole Agents in Norfolk, Va.

BORUM & McCLEAN,
Farmers' Head Quarter, No. 11, Wide Water St
nov 11.

SPRING STOCK OF
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &C.
J. & S. CARTWRIGHT,
SUCCESSORS TO S. D. CARTWRIGHT & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public; that they have received their SPRING STOCK OF DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

Their Stock embraces a large and varied assortment of every description of Goods, useful and ornamental, to which the attention of purchasers is invited, with the assurance that they shall be pleased both in quality and price.

They call the particular attention of the ladies to their assortment of DRESS GOODS, which will be found highly attractive

J. & S. CARTWRIGHT.

ap 11, 1854

NEW AND INTERESTING BOOKS
AT VICKERY & GRIFFITHS.

THE Iron Cousin; or Mutual Influence, by Mary Cowden Clarke.
This, That and the Other, by Ellen Louise Chandler.
An Art Student in Munich, by Anna Mary Howitt.
Atherton and Other Tales, by Mary Russell Mitford.
Life and its Aims, in two parts.
Wensley, a story without a moral.
Life in the Mission, the Camp, &c., by Mrs. Colin Mackenzie.
Tempest and Sunshine, or Life in Kentucky, by Mrs. Holmes.
Haps and Mishaps, by Grace Greenwood.
Greenwood Leaves, 1st and 2d series, by Grace Greenwood.
The Foresters' by Alex Dumas.
Light on the Dark River, or Memorials of Mrs. H. A. L. Hamlin.
Clovernook, 2d series, by Alice Carey.
Prismatics, by Richard Haywarde.
Busy Moments of an Idle Woman.
Light and Shade, or the Young Artist, by Anna Harriet Drewry.
The Fawn of the Pale Faces, by J. B. Brace.
Harry Muir, a tale of Scottish Life.
Walter Lorimer and other Tales. by E. Sewell.
Calarar, or the Knight of the Conquest, R. M. Byrde.
Mellichampe, a Legend of the Santee, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Partizan, a Romance of the Revolution, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Yemassee, a Romance of South Carolina, by W. Gilmore Simms.
The Hero, and other Tales, by the author of Olive, &c.
The Romance of Abelard and Heloise, by O. W. Wright.
Helen Mulgrave, or Jesuit Executorship, an autobiography.
The Exiles, a tale by Talvi.
Our Parish, or Annals of Pastor and People.
Hame and its Influence.
Hypatia, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
The Black Water Chronicle, by the "Clerk of Oxenford."
Vaconselos, a tale of the new world, by Frank Cooper.
Poems and Parodies, by Pheobe Cary, for sale at VICKERY & GRIFFITH'S City Book store, 19 Main st.

jy 28 Norfolk, Va.

MILK LEG, DREADFUL ULCER—PALPITATION, WEAKNESS—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER CURED——HAMPTON'S TINCTURE TRIUMPHANT!

HUNDREDS OF OUR OWN CITIZENS, the Rich, the Poor, everywhere, bear the same Testimony.

Read the following certificate from a lady, endorsed by Postmaster E. P. Cooper:

Capon Bridge,
Hampshire county, Va., March 1, 1854.

Mr. E. P. Cooper.—Dear Sir: Agreeable to your request, and my own desire to benefit the afflicted, I hereby certify the great relief I received from the use of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

I was taken with a violent palpitation, or rather fluttering of the heart, which continued several days; it seemed though my heart had almost forgotten its office. The family became alarmed and procured a bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this valuable medicine, and before I had taken near one bottle of this TINCTURE OF HAMPTON'S I was entirely relieved.

This is the third instance of relief in my family by the use of this valuable medicine. Two or three years ago, I was laid up with ulceration of my ankle, from the effect of what is usually called a milk leg. I had lost all taste and appetite; and the sore which was some four inches up and down, and half-way around my ankle, rejected every effort to heal it, until I procured HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE, one bottle of which restored my health healed my ankle, and I am freer from swelling than the last thirty years.

Again, one of my daughters was very low from severe disentery, and when she began to sit up her feet commenced swelling which increased every day, to be very painful—she used a bottle of Hampton's Tincture: the pains were assuaged, the swellings subsided and her health returned—we kept her legs bandaged with strips of woollen until her strength returned.

I have been thus particular, that others, under similar circumstances, might be induced to avail themselves of this remedy.

Yours with respect,
ELIZABETH EDWARDS.

I do fiereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Edwards, and can safely recommend the above statement to be correct.

E. P. COOPER, Postmaster,
Capon Bridge, Hampshire co., Va.

☞ Delicate ladies and children will please give it a trial.

REV. VERNON ESKRIDGE, U. S. N.
Portsmouth, Va., Aug., 18, 1851.

Mr. J. E. Bourn.—Sir, While I am in general opposed to Patent Medicines, candor compels me to state, that I have great confidence in the virtues of HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE. For several months past I have used it in my family, and in dispepsia, loss of appetite, dizziness and general debility, with entire success. So far as my experience extends therefore, I take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted, as a safe and efficient remedy.

I am respectfully yours.
VERNON ESKRIDGE.
Chaplain U. S. N.

Portsmouth, Va., Aug. 18, 1852.

THE FEMALE SYSTEM.
LIVER COMPLAINT. DEBILITY.
Extract from James Harris, Esq's Letter, Alexandria, Va.

After speaking of wonderful cures on himself, he says: "Mrs. H. has been suffering with the liver complaint and with debility, constantly complaining, from weakness, through her whole system. She now enjoys better health than for thirty years, being entirely restored by the use of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture."

DISEASED SIDE, BREAST AD EYES.
Extract from a Letter from J. Grimes, Esq., Loudon county, Va.

"My wife has been for years afflicted with great weakness, pain in the breast, side and back; palpitation of the heart; feebleness of the nervous system: loss of appetite; complexion sallow; the sight of one eye almost gone, the other very weak. I am pleased to say, Hampton's Tincture has restored her to perfect health. Her eyes are as good now as ever they were.

RHEUMATISM THIRTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Mrs. E. Bagwell, of Virginia, suffered from Rheumatism from her 12th to her 50th year of age; at times entirely helpless. Being wealthy she employed the best medical attention and tried many medicines, but was cured only by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

The wife of Thomas M. Yeakle, 76 Pearl st., was a great sufferer for eight years. Restored to perfect health by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

MERCURIAL RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Jarret Plummer, 168 East Baltimore st., suffered with this disease intensely six years; could not sleep: dreadful ulcers formed on his limbs, from which splinters of bones issued. His physicians pronounced him incurable; but Hampton's Vegetable Tincture cured him.

HEREDITARY SCROFULA.

A boy in the family of Hon W. P. Thomasson, once member of Congress from Kentucky, was a mass of sores from head to foot. His eyelids turned inside out, protruding over the eyeballs so as to produce blindness. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASE, &c.

Mr. Wm. Oldham, of Baltimore Custom House, suffered with these complaints for 18 months, with both body and mind seriously affected. He was cured by Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.

☞ HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE TINCTURE is the great purifier of the blood by its mild but powerful action on the stomach, Liver and Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma, Bronchial and Lung affections, Consumption, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Pains in the Breast, Side and Back, Neuralgia, Fistular Piles, Bowel Complaint, Worms, Nervous Debility; with all diseases arising from impure blood, and as a Female Medicine it has no equal.

Sold by Dr. L. K. SAUNDERS, Elizabeth City; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. je 6

PLAIN WORSTED DRESS GOODS.—Just received at the Bee Hive, splendid Plaid DeLaines, newest styles and patterns; also all wool printed DeLaius at real bargains; also black and colored Silk and Lace Visettes at great bargains. The Bee